

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

7-20-21

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

April
1921

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association



Courtesy Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Calif.

Breeding Matrons at Pacheco Ranch, on Native Pasture in Midwinter



Courtesy Foster & Shubert, Carmel, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

Second Prize Pair at the Fourth National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago, 1921

Keep Cool —and Busy

This is the day of the remedy dispenser. Up and down the country he travels. He bursts forth through the press, offering the panacea for all the economic ills of the time. He is pretty much everywhere; assertive, persistent, and manifesting great confidence—in his curative. But most of these so-called remedies that are offered for the solution of apparent ills will pass or be so completely revised as to be finally unrecognizable to their authors.

Reasonable adjustments are needed to encourage investment and for the working out of processes that will safeguard, as far as it is possible to safeguard, the interests of all who apply themselves to useful lines of production. But extreme measures are not desirable. This is a time for cool judgment, for sane legislation, which involves a liberal mixture of horse-sense.

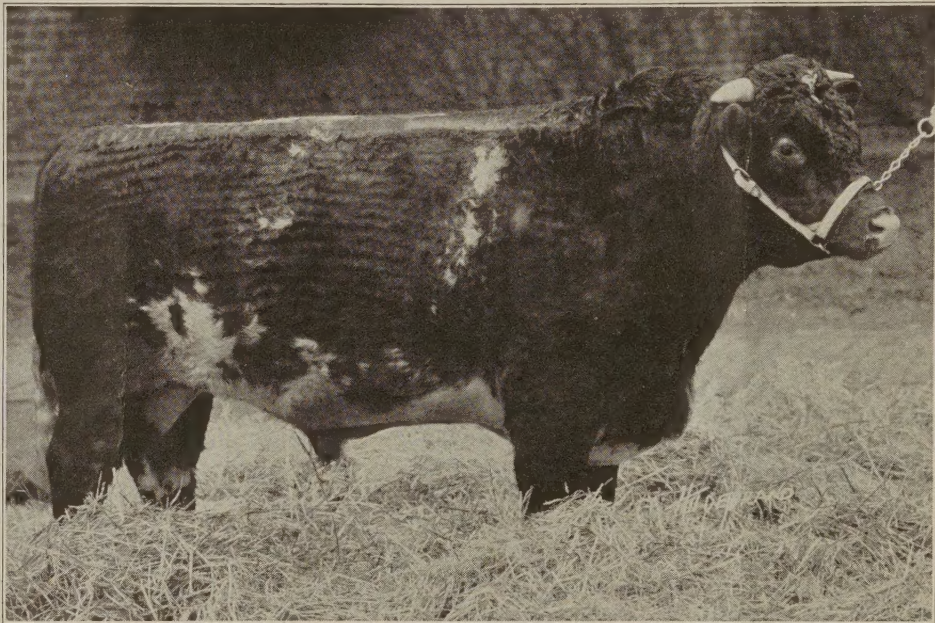
There is every kind of proposed organization in the air. Some of it has merit; much of it is conflicting and overlapping. There is need of a display of clear-headedness in this respect. The stockman needs to be busy with his affairs, the business man also. The banker is not ordinarily opposed to either the farmer or the business man, for his interests and theirs are interlocking. It is safe to say that the working relations between the bankers and the patrons of their institutions are on a better basis than ever before. It seems apparent that there exists between the business men of the cities and towns and the farmers and stockmen of the country a better understanding than formerly. This understanding, which invites consideration and inspires confidence, will prove the basis of adjustments that will go a long way toward promoting improved business conditions for all.

Unfortunately, in this period following in the wake of the war, when readjustment is, of necessity, slower in some of its channels than in others; when there is an inequality in its contact; then there comes forth these proposed remedies, most of which are impractical, many of them unreliable, to claim the right of adoption and application for the solution of these ills that time and cool judgment and discretion will alone effect.

There is already a marked revival of trade. There is evidence of much activity just ahead. The call for Shorthorns from the farms and ranches and from other countries is on the increase.

To an extent changes in our practices are necessary; adjustments are to be desired and will be made. Eliminations and additions will have a place in these adjustments, and this implies herd sorting and improvement. Soberness is needed, and patience and foresight, in order that the broadest benefits may be obtained.

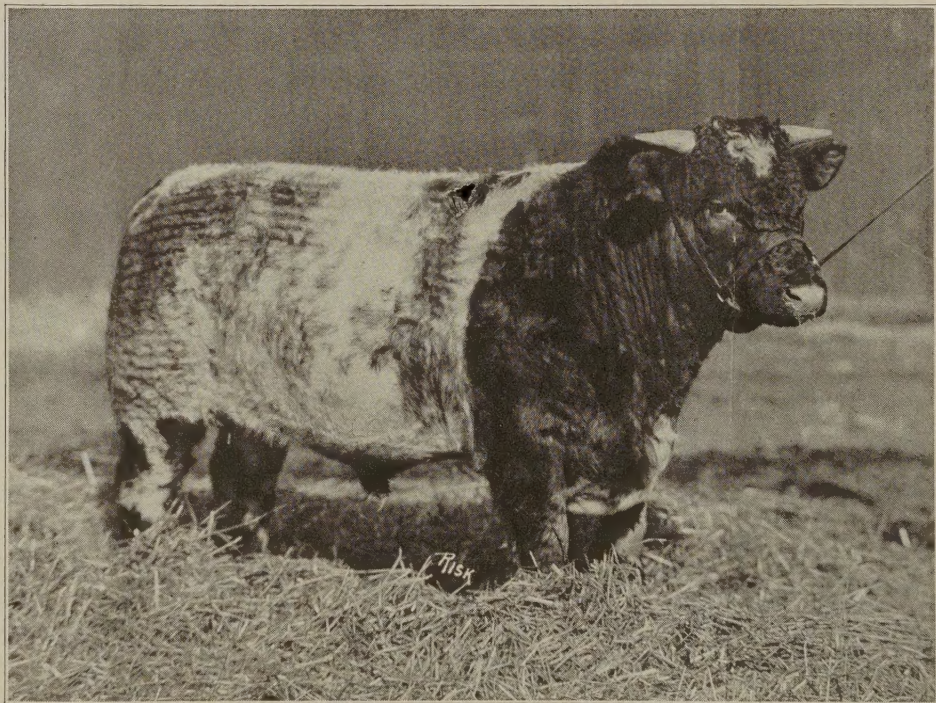
THE EDITOR.



Courtesy I. M. Forbes & Sons, Henry, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

Linwood Monarch, First in Class and Reserve Champion. Sold to R. Pareja Reissig for Export to Uruguay, \$1,000



Courtesy The Cornforth Livestock Co., Elbert, Colo.

Photo by Risk

Augusta Marshal, First Prize Senior Calf, Western Stock Show, Denver, 1921, a Son of Village Marshal

Problems of Showring Judging

By Dean C. F. Curtiss

Ames, Iowa

If Shorthorns could talk, what would they say of the judges and judging in the showrings? Is it any wonder that they occasionally take a rap at the man who digs them deep in the ribs with a heavy hand while they are standing closely jammed in between their competitors?

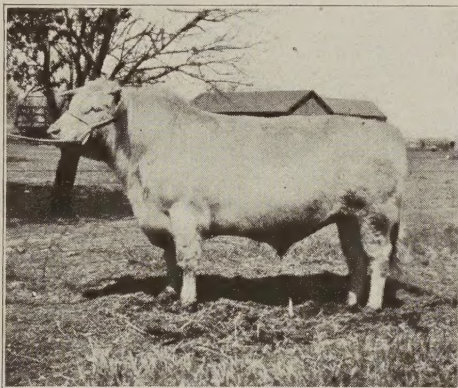
The judge gets his judging as well as the cattle. It is natural for exhibitors and spectators to check up on his work. Frequently it happens that decisions are rendered by both the judge and ringside talent without the careful and advantageous examination essential to a well fortified decision. The judge usually has a better opportunity to determine the actual and relative merits of the showring contestants than his ringside critics, but not always. In some instances, in closely crowded rings, the perspective of the man on the side lines may have advantages over the close up front and rear end view of the man who works over a ring constantly under his hands or close vision.

Large classes, limited space, and an unlimited audience wanting close up inspection frequently put judges and animals under serious disadvantages. A judge who had worked laboriously and conscientiously over a big class under a serious handicap of this kind finally turned to the ring steward and, with a glance down the line and a parting sweep of his vision, as he indicated the order of rank of the contenders in a strong class, said: "All right." A herdsman holding a candidate that had drawn a place quite a distance from the top remarked in a suppressed tone, yet quite audibly, "All wrong."

A judge's work should be done under conditions where he can at least satisfy himself. This cannot be done in a cramped and congested ring with a close up view of animals in unnatural positions. Few breeders would be satisfied to buy breeding cattle under

these conditions. Congestion and close range work in the showring lead to excessive handling, rather than decisions based on a well balanced perspective and weighing of symmetry, type and character, and other essentials of a good breeding animal.

Leading breeders and good judges will differ as to the acceptable type, and there is not, and perhaps never



Courtesy H. Borger & Son, Cawker City, Kan.

*Fair Champion, a Worthy Son of
Fair Acres Sultan*

will be, a rigidly defined type that will meet with universal favor. There is, however, a comparatively narrow range in the type that is commonly accepted as standard, and judges serve the breed best who do not hold too tenaciously to a dogmatic or narrow interpretation of type, nor yet depart from commonly acceptable types.

There should be consistent rating. A judge who works systematically to a good type soon makes it clear that he knows what he wants, and exhibitors and breeders can follow him in his work. This is not true of the work of

all judges. Where the work is variable and erratic, the judge leaves the impression of not knowing himself what he wants, and exhibitors and onlookers are left in a state of pronounced confusion. A judge who does not have a clear conception of what he wants, and a definite, orderly and logical method of arriving at his ratings, is not likely to reach conclusions that will carry conviction. It is the consistent and logical work that commands respect, carries conviction, and leaves lessons of real educational value. Men who do this kind of work in the showring must forget everything but the material before them, and they will invariably give a good deal of weight to what is termed breed character, as well as excellence of form. Breed character is that indefinable something which the experienced breeder sees in an animal that impresses him as a "carry on" power, somewhat akin to personality in people. It is fundamental to successful work in judging or breeding. It may be safely said that the great herds of all breeds have been built by breeders who placed due emphasis on virulent individuality and breed character.

The judging at our leading stock shows is generally rather loosely conducted. Foreign judges, accustomed to more orderly methods, have been distinctly impressed with our lack of system. Some of them have registered rather definite and forceful complaints. Probably only the rules of propriety and international courtesy have prevented them from making their observations more forceful.

How would it seem to an American showring audience and to the management of our big shows to see the coliseum rings cleared of everything except show animals, each accompanied by one attendant, and no more, and each class in charge of one clerk, and no more?

How would it seem to turn over to the judges, in the performance of the



Photo by Hildebrand

The Aged Bull Class, Fourth National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago, 1921, Standing in the Order of Rating. Swinton Rosicrucian 2d, First Prizewinner and Champion in the Foreground at the Head. He sold for \$6,500 to Sni-A-Bar Farms, Grain Valley, Mo.

arduous task that they have in hand, all of the judging arena, with ample room to move competing animals, singly and in groups, and get far enough away from them to see them as they should see them, to line them up side by side, and in procession, single file, without crowding, and far enough away from the outer rail for the audience in the boxes and grand stand to have a clear, unobstructed front, end and side view of every ring before the animals get their final rating; the winners to re-

main in their respective positions after the ribbons are tied and move once around the ring in the order of their rating by the judge, and the awards posted on bulletin boards? Would not the judges, exhibitors, reporters and visitors have an opportunity to see more than they do under our present system? Would not the judging be more instructive and the rating more likely to stand as a satisfactory verdict?

Have not our leading shows outgrown our present system? Does not the

desire to accommodate an audience of several hundred show officials, reporters and visitors in a ring, already overcrowded with competing stock, largely fail of its purpose on account of the size of the inside crowd obstructing its own view, and seriously interfere with satisfactory judging? With increasing exhibits, and a corresponding increase in the number wanting admission to the inside ring, some means of relief has become imperative. What shall it be?



Courtesy Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

First Prize Group, Bull and Three Females, Fourth National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago, 1921

Pioneers and Contemporaries

By Frank D. Tomson

In the development of animal types and efficiency, the experiences of those who have made their mark have a real value and necessarily bear a more or less intimate relation to our successes. The experiences of those who failed likewise are valuable for they indicate the practices to be avoided. The breeders of the early days were, by the very nature of the situation, obliged to act with independence for there were few, if any, precedents which could be taken as a guide. They were compelled to study through observation and apply the judgment which they acquired through their findings to their operations. So it came about that certain individuals, possessed of intelligence and boldness of performance, stood out as leaders in the calling. It was inevitable that differences of opinion arose as to the value of types and these various men of prominence became, in a sense, the

founders of certain "schools." Each had their following; each became the acknowledged authority among his followers. As time passed, these individuals stood out in even greater prominence than among their contemporaries and when the histories were written, it was these men who were accorded conspicuous places in the written records. With the succeeding years, as their names became familiar to students, they were accorded even higher places.

It is an interesting phase of human history that prominent historical characters acquire greater prominence as they recede into the past. The fascinating calling of the husbandman offers no exception, for we continue to quote those whom we incline now to term the "old masters" of the art of livestock improvement. We apply their practices

to our methods; we accept their judgments as reliable—often as the standard; we accord them much honor. It happens that in our confidence in these historical characters that we may even under-rate the strength of our contemporaries.

One thing that impresses us is that those early pioneers, at least so history records, devoted their thought and efforts to actual improvement. They had fixed purposes; they worked to attain definite objects and as a result furnished the foundation upon which the great structure of improved livestock—the purebred industry—has safely rested through the succeeding centuries. It is this fixedness of purpose, this continuity of effort, this desire to actually work improvement, that made it possible for the development of later generations. Certainly there is no breeder who can afford to ignore the practices of those founders of the breeds.



Courtesy Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Calif.

Looks Like an Approaching Storm

In America there is a tendency to drift with the times and the fashions. There is always present the inclination to make money—and make it quickly. We are in contact constantly with the accumulation of fortunes over night, in various pursuits, and the thought of this and the possibility that this experience may be ours has prevented many men from great achievement and the actual accumulation of fortunes in the making of the highest types within the breed of their choice. We are dissuaded from the course that should be established and persistently followed. We heed the expressions of preference and prejudice that should have only the most superficial effect upon our purposes. We follow the beckon of this calling and that, always in the hope that it leads to a short cut to fortune, and in doing so we reduce the possibilities of attaining distinction through real achievement in our line—the sphere of the husbandman. To an extent, we are a restless people and because of this restlessness, are the more susceptible to these mirages that appear on the horizon.

Yet, here and there, have risen, within our ranks, men of stable character, whose purposes have been fixed and whose pursuit has been in one direction—that of animal improvement. The evidence of this is had in the modification of the type to suit the conditions of the succeeding decades—conditions differing radically from those that obtained during the early years of breed establishment. Here and there men have decided their course without yielding to the varying sentiments of the periods; they have foreseen the situation; they have taken into account the needs that were to come and have worked with that in mind for a given result. Perhaps we underestimate the value of their efforts and accomplishments. We are influenced, no doubt, by the fact that such large numbers pay no heed to any other than the immediate financial phase of the business. But these strong men are among us and are contributing very largely to the stability, the permanence and the character of the business of livestock improvement. It is from their experiences, as well as those of their predecessors whom we accord distinction, that we may learn the fundamental lesson of breed efficiency and permanent improvement.

The passing fads and fashions shift from one basis to another, but animal

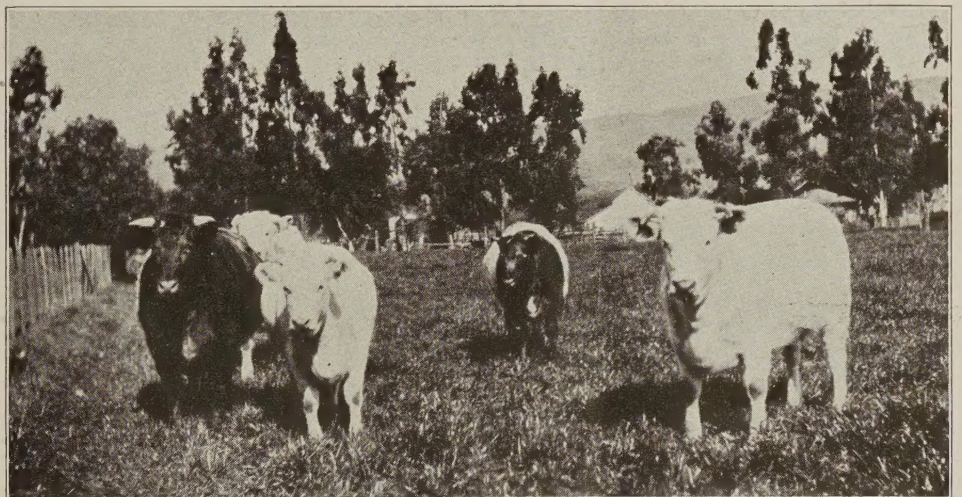
perfection has never failed to command the admiration and investment of intelligent men. And whoever, regardless of location, desires to apply his efforts with a free hand as to selection and intermingling of bloodlines, need have no fear but that patronage will be assured, provided he attains the end desired—that of a closer approach to individual excellence. That was the goal which the early breeders strove to reach and it was because of their approach toward this goal that they live in history.

While we must acknowledge within the ranks of the Shorthorn we have larger numbers adhering to one type and adapted to existing needs than ever before, yet who is so blind as to fail to recognize the desirability of a more general representation of animal excellence? There is the need for greater milk production among Shorthorn cows; there is need of improvement in the type as to beef production; there is the necessity of keeping adequate weight in mind; there is the need of more constitutional vigor. How clearly it becomes apparent that there is much room for men of independence of thought and action in the field of Shorthorn breeding; men who are willing to ignore temporary prejudices; men who understand the fundamentals and who can conceive of the possibilities. We cannot ignore the fact that our fashions have usually been based upon unstable foundations. The fashion of a score of years ago yielded to the fashion of a decade ago and

transient their existence the less they deserve to be heeded by those who have to do with the breed's progress.

In this problem of breed excellence and breed advancement is involved only such methods as may be easily followed by average men identified with the calling. Continuity of purpose is one of the main essentials. The degree of attainment is gauged, chiefly, by the selection of the sires placed in service and the careful, unprejudiced study of the progeny with the action of elimination based upon the findings. There is such a widely disseminated amount of accurate, dependable information, embracing all of the successes of the years that have gone before, that the task is undertaken now with the largest possible assurance of achievement. If there stood out, here and there, in those early days, men who won distinction because of their foresight and individual methods, there should, in the light of present day opportunities, rise scores of men equally as capable with the possibility of much greater accomplishment because of the guiding influence of those records of achievement in other days.

These are valuable lessons that have come down through the times and we accord full credit to those whom we recognize as masters of the art, but we cannot rightfully assume that greater intelligence existed then; that courage has decreased through posterity. There were great men in those other days, but may we not rightfully place beside them many of our contemporaries whose

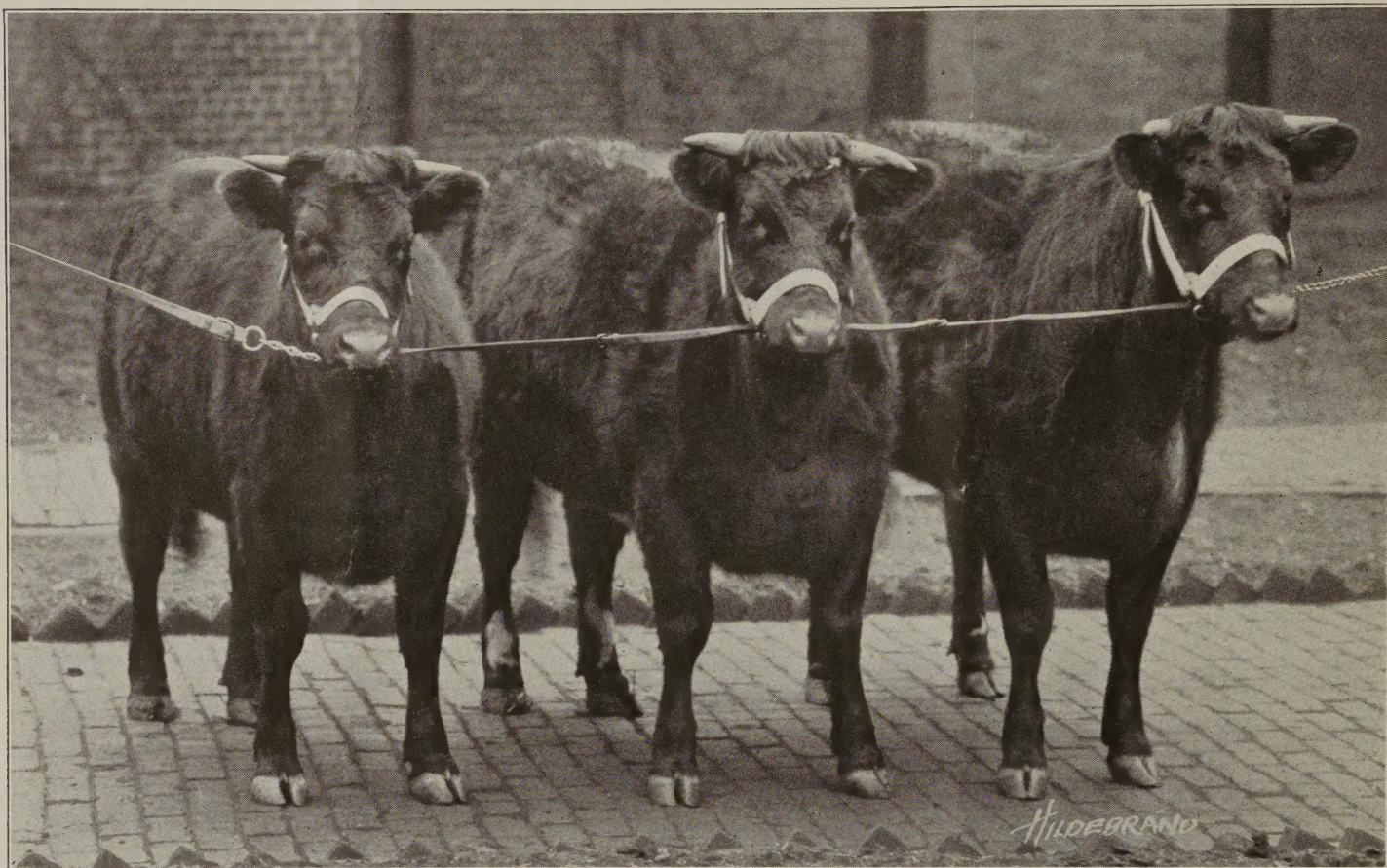


Courtesy Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Calif.

Yearling Heifers on Pasture in February at Pacheco Ranch. Note the Eucalyptus Trees in the Background

that in turn gave way to the fancies of today which will soon pass and a decade hence another fad, or fancy, it matters not by what name it is known, will hold sway and influence the practices and investment of the transient element. The one fashion within the scope of Shorthorn contact that has endured down through the years has been that of utility and farm efficiency. That is the fashion that will continue to dominate so long as bovine production has a part in the affairs of men. All others are incidental and the more

handiwork has been consistent but too close at hand to excite our enthusiastic admiration? There is a volume of truth in the old adage, "distance lends enchantment." We may fail to gauge accurately the worth of men because of too close contact with them. Unquestionably there are masters applying their talents today moulding the types and determining, to an extent, the course of breed improvement who will stand out in places of prominence in the next and succeeding generations—there is space for many more.



Courtesy W. J. and B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky.

Photo by Hildebrand

This Trio Won First in the Get-of-sire Class, the Get of Harviestoun Grandee, Fourth National Shorthorn Congress

Selling Shorthorns by Auction

By W. A. Cochel

One of the more recent developments in the Shorthorn breeding industry is the general acceptance of breeders of the auction ring as a means of disposing of their surplus. That this method has proven satisfactory in the great majority of instances is indicated by the increased number of sales in every section of the country.

As many men will be making their first sales this fall a few observations may not be out of order. The breeder should first determine whether he has a sufficient surplus to permit him to sell forty to fifty head without reducing his herd to such an extent that he will be forced to replenish it almost immediately at some other sale. If he does not own enough cattle to make a creditable offering it would be better for him to combine with some other breeder who has cattle of similar value in making a joint sale. If this is not convenient he may consign to some of the larger combination sales which are held in nearly every section of the country. Above all, he should not think that it is possible to use the combination sale as a place for disposing of undesirable cattle if he expects to maintain the reputation of his herd. Contributors to combination or association sales are satisfied with results almost in accordance with the quality, type and breeding of their consignments. Those who profit most are the men who

contribute individuals which sell well up toward the top. Those who are most dissatisfied are the men whose cattle sell below the average of the sale, however appropriate the prices.

Plans should be made six months in advance of the sale date for selling at auction whenever possible. This gives ample time to get cattle into desirable and presentable condition. None of the better cattle in the herd should be sold privately before the sale as this not only lowers the average of the entire consignment but takes away the attractions which might bring buyers.

All cattle should be tuberculin tested, preferably six months in advance of the sale, so that the time and expense attached to fitting may be eliminated, if any should happen to fail to pass. Another test just before catalogues are printed is advisable so that all cattle advertised may be sold.

The individuals consigned should be fed so that they will come to sale date in thrifty condition, fresh and full of bloom. They should not only be halter broke, but should be taught to lead readily. Dates of service should be accurate and any females which are at all doubtful should be eliminated. While it is possible to sell cows with calves

of six to ten months of age and just recently bred, as a general rule they make dissatisfied customers and difficulty in settlements. If possible all females of breeding age should be either accompanied by a calf under four months of age or have been bred not less than four months previous to the sale.

There is a tendency, especially in combination sales, to consign bull calves not yet old enough for service, frequently recently weaned and almost invariably in thin condition. The only possible outlet for such calves is the cattle speculator who must of necessity buy them very low to insure himself a profit. Occasionally a breeder or farmer will buy an undeveloped bull calf hoping that he may make a herd bull out of him, but as a rule they do not buy bulls until they are needed and they want them between the ages of twelve and twenty months. Another class of cattle which do not sell to advantage are thin cows which have recently weaned their calves. It seems that buyers, as a rule, are unable to distinguish between fat cattle and good cattle. Such cows if offered should be sold with calf at side, which will justify the condition that they may be in. Heifers just recently passed through the ordeal of calving, even though that risk has been eliminated, will rarely ever bring as much as they would command when within six weeks

of calving. For this reason breeding dates should be timed to suit sale dates.

Aged bulls should never be consigned to a public auction unless there is ample evidence at the sale of their breeding ability. If, however, a three-year-old bull is offered and an exhibit of his calves made on date of sale his value is greatly enhanced.

After the cattle have been selected and fitted for sale, then the advertising and catalogues need attention. Practically all cattle offered in a beginner's sale will be sold and remain within a radius of seventy-five miles of the sale location. Such means of advertising as will give the greatest publicity within that area should be followed. Local papers frequently bring as many buyers as those of more general circulation. If the quality of the offering is such as to make it attractive to breeders, then the breed paper should be used freely. General agricultural papers read by local farmers should also receive attention. It is, however, just as easy to over advertise a sale as to under advertise it. The field men should be fully informed as to the breeding of all individuals so that they may present the offering at its true value. Nothing is so harmful to a sale as to secure a large crowd who are disappointed in the cattle.

The catalogue should be neat and at-

tractive. If possible to secure good pictures they should be used to illustrate same. Stock cuts from other sources are of little or no value, simply taking up space. An introduction well written, giving the methods of selection of foundation stock and ideals of the breeder is worth while. The guarantee should be concise so that purchasers will know exactly what sort of a contract they are entering into. The auctioneers should also be informed as to the pedigrees and performance of the consignment so that they may have something definite to back up their arguments in selling each lot. They should be engaged as long as possible in advance of sale date so that they can arrange for other sales at convenient points, both preceding and following the sale.

When sale day arrives, everything should be planned for the convenience of the crowd. The cattle should be stabled or assembled in paddock so that they can be seen without difficulty. Calves by the herd bull not in the sale should be in excellent condition and easy of access, as this will help the selling value of females consigned. A good lunch should be provided and served early. A sale list should be made as early in the day as possible so that no confusion will arise. The sale should be started promptly, not later than 1:30 p. m. and,

if possible, be made snappy and alive. A draggy sale is full of disappointment to consignor and buyer alike. After the sale is over the breeder should see to it that the cattle are handled and loaded exactly as he would like to receive them from some other sale. Cars should be bedded and cattle tied so that they will be as comfortable as possible, thus arriving at their destination in good condition.

No cattle should be withdrawn from the sale because of any new conditions which might arise. When cattle are advertised to be sold on a certain date people expect to find them there for that purpose. No cattle should be bought in by friends and left on the owner's hands after the sale. While this may occasionally prevent a loss, yet it will do more to keep bidders away from later sales than almost any other practice. Bidders do not knowingly purchase from men who have a minimum price on their sale consignments.

If proper methods are followed in a beginner's sale and continued as the beginner becomes an established breeder he will find that his averages increase in proportion to cattle values as the events become annual affairs. If he loses the confidence of his first sale crowd a beginner will never secure such values as he should in later years.



Courtesy A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Columbia 19th and Calf, Second Prizewinning Cow in the Fourth National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago, 1921.
Sold for \$1,050 to R. Pareja Reissig for Export to Uruguay*

What Shorthorns Have Meant to Me

If I were asked to say what Shorthorns have meant to Mr. Tomson, I could make answer very briefly, for I sometimes think that even his family takes second place in his thoughts. Perhaps I should modify that by saying that he often shows more enthusiasm about the Shorthorns than he does about the Tomsons.

I was a young girl when my parents moved from the little farm at Pomona, Kansas, to Topeka. I have never lived on a farm since. After I finished my schooling, which included a course in the Kansas Agricultural College, I became my father's secretary in the office of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Through my work in this office I came in contact with representative men of agriculture throughout Kansas, and in many other states as well. Some of these were Shorthorn breeders. I didn't realize then that these Shorthorn men were different from others, but after Mr. Tomson and I were married and he traveled so much among the livestock breeders I came to understand them better and I formed through his acquaintance many friendships among them and their families. We went to live in Iowa and I would occasionally make trips with Mr. Tomson to the homes of breeders, and I count today among my most intimate friends the families of those identified with purebred livestock, more particularly those of the Shorthorn faith, for it was among the Shorthorn people that I visited more than the others, for his travels were more among them.

I had not thought before I was married that my husband would be away from home so much of the time. I remember on our tenth anniversary re-

By Mrs. Frank D. Tomson

Lincoln, Neb.

ceiving a telegram from him which read in part: "We have been married ten years and lived together two." This is about the truth of the matter, but during these years whenever he has returned home he has displayed such a lively interest in the affairs of the stock peo-



Courtesy F. B. Coleman, Lebanon, Pa.

Elizabeth Ruby and Calf

ple that I early acquired a knowledge of their situation and naturally an interest in their progress. So, as the opportunities came for me to visit their homes—opportunities that were limited because I have had most of the responsibility of raising our four children—I have done so. Then often I have attended the fairs and stock shows and noted the successes of our friends and kept track of their advancement through these events and through Mr. Tomson's close contact with them.

We had only a little money when we were married, but succeeded in acquir-

ing an equity in a little farm adjoining the old home farm of the Tomsons at Dover. It seemed to me that we were assuming a grave responsibility to go so much in debt—something like \$2,000. But this little farm, which became a part of the Shorthorn equipment, grew in value. In the final adjustment of the estate this modest tract was disposed of and our investment was placed with that of James G. Tomson, a younger brother, at Wakarusa, eighteen or twenty miles away, and the older brother, John R., retained the home farm, a really delightful country place adjoining the village of Dover. I used to drive with Father Tomson, one of the kindest of men, out through the wooded pastures and up over the slightly hills and watch the cattle as they fed along the slopes. It is not easy to describe the feeling that one has toward beautiful, well formed animals, but it gets a strong hold on one and I came to think of Shorthorns as an important part of my existence, without thought of their financial relation to us.

As we have visited the present farm at Wakarusa—a beautiful bit of country with plenty of trees always in view and level fields and meadows, broad, grassy pastures with playful calves and comely animals of rich, attractive colors that are characteristic of the Shorthorn—I have come to understand, as a woman may whose contact with such environments has been incidental, the real significance of it all. When we are there together, Mr. Tomson and I, we walk out through the pastures and across the meadows with the Shorthorns always in view at some place on the farm, and it makes one feel like turning away from the city and making one's home there



Courtesy Leo P. Duer, Charlotte, Iowa.

A Characteristic Scene in an Eastern Iowa Pasture

Photo by Hildebrandt



Courtesy Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Photo by Hildebrand

Sultan's Graceful, First Prize Cow, Fourth National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago, 1921. Sold to James Brown, Dundee, Ill., for \$1,125

on the farm where the natural surroundings are so attractive. But we are confronted always with the responsibility of the education of the children, which holds us within easy access of these educational advantages. Yet if we followed our own inclination it would be to build a little home at some slightly point on the farm that would command a view up and down the valley and across those beautiful acres, dotted with Shorthorns, that we call our own.

Occasionally we go out to Colorado and together visit many of the ranches that are stocked with Shorthorns. It is a delightful experience. There is a spirit of hospitality among those western breeders that I can understand must be a great factor in the broadening of Shorthorn influence. We have driven with them over their ranches, across the plains and up through the mountain canyons to visit other Shorthorn homes, and we have always been delighted with the experience. And so it was in California, in Oregon, in Washington and Idaho; wherever we went among the Shorthorn breeders there was a spirit of hopefulness and hospitality that could not be mistaken. I can understand as a result of these visits to these Shorthorn homes in many parts of the country how one acquires enthusiasm and never loses it. I know now, as I did not

know fully in the earlier years, how it was when Mr. Tomson returned home from his trips among the breeders, whether his arrival was at mid-day or midnight, or at three in the morning, that he could not refrain from telling me then of the many interesting things



A Typical Shorthorn in the Herd of Geo. King & Sons, of South Africa

that occurred during that trip. If the sales were successful he told me about them. If new men made their investment in purebreds he told me of that also, and if those whom he had seen start in a small way had attained a marked degree of success he always

spoke with enthusiasm and confidence about it. I think it has been these successes that have grown out of a modest beginning that have meant more to him than any other feature connected with it all, and to a lesser extent to me, for I have not had—as the reader will understand—the opportunity for such an extensive contact. Yet I have come to feel the same way. I have my friends here in Lincoln where we reside, just as I had them in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where for fifteen years we made our home and where all of our children were born, but I have a different feeling—shall I say one of kinship?—for those among the stockmen and their families, yes, among the Shorthorn breeders particularly, for I know them better who dwell in other parts, near and far from our own fire-side.

It matters not that Shorthorns, directly and indirectly, have furnished our living. I have never thought much on this phase of the latter, but I have come to understand something of the quality that seems to exist among those who have a part in the improvement of domestic animals and which I feel inclined to say has no finer example of development than that presented by the shapely Shorthorns which have had such a conspicuous relation to the calling of agriculture.

THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

VOLUME VI

NUMBER 1

APRIL 1, 1921

THE ADVANTAGE THAT RESTS WITH SHORTHORN BREEDERS

Now that the excitement which invariably accompanies speculative investment has subsided—for the good of the industry, be it said—there exists a situation more favorable to breeders who are breeders; in fact, a situation that holds an advantage for Shorthorn breeders to an extent that is not enjoyed by any other bovine breed. It has come about quite naturally. In the transition is revealed the state of mind of the farmers and ranchmen throughout the country—a state of mind that is influenced by the needs of the time.

There exists today an attitude, among those who are engaged in agriculture, toward the Shorthorn cow that gives to the men who are identified with the Shorthorn breed an advantage which they should not be slow to capitalize. The farmers who are raising cattle are inclined favorably toward the Shorthorn at all times and particularly during the period when actual performance must be relied upon for the production of revenue. And we have come upon such a period. The ranchmen are similarly favorable to the Shorthorn and they recognize that every additional pound which can be produced on the hoof per hundred weight is the assurance of the most certain profit.

When beef sells at the market places at from \$15 to \$21 per hundred weight, there is opportunity for all who grow beef to get by and have a reasonably liberal net profit. But, when the prices for finished beef or feeders hold to a lower level, then the grower becomes, by the very necessity of the situation, seriously concerned about the kind that he grows. While the advantage, whether high or low, attaches to the breed that assures the greatest weight at a given age and the best quality, yet when the conditions become more exacting and the possible margin of profit narrows, then it is that the efficient animal finds greatest favor in the eyes of the beef producer.

Many farmers engage, more or less, in dairying, not that they prefer to be dairymen, but as a means of providing ready money to take care of the current expenses, and at the same time they grow beef to an extent. It is this class of farmers that regards the good milking Shorthorn cow as their very best and most dependable investment. How could it be otherwise? No other breed combines milk and beef production in ade-

quate proportions. The only reason that a larger number of Shorthorn cows, grades or purebreds, are not employed in these farm dairies is due to an apparent lack of supply—that and the persistent activities of those who are identified with the dairy breeds. We might as well face the facts first as last. We must acknowledge that we have not, speaking of Shorthorn breeders in general, paid enough attention to the development of the milking qualities combined with beef qualities in the Shorthorn cows. We have rather thoughtlessly underestimated this inherent and important characteristic. Perhaps our trade has been too active. The demand for our product has been so general and so continuous that we, by the very nature of the situation, gave our attention to the income with not sufficient emphasis to the maintenance and perpetuating of these valuable qualities which are breed characteristics, but which have, in too many cases, been allowed to function on a minimum capacity rather than a near maximum. It is not the fault of the breed, for these qualities continue to exist and can be encouraged and further developed by practical methods of herd management and careful selection and elimination.

It is this type of cow that is the ideal for farm purposes, not in one locality or another, here and there, but throughout the land and in other countries as well—the Shorthorn cow—the sort that every breeder can and should produce. This is the type of cows that would sell readily in every farm sale. There isn't any question about the conviction of the average farmer as to the usefulness of this kind of a cow. Arguments to the contrary have no avail. This is the cow that has demonstrated and that fits into the working plans on the farm and in the farm dairy. And it is just as certain that a general or concerted effort of Shorthorn breeders to furnish this kind of a cow will meet with a ready and positive response as it is that beef and milk will continue to be a part of the diet.

Without any desire to say a disparaging word concerning any other breed, it is clearly apparent that no other breed does or can fill the place on the American farms as does the efficient representative of the Shorthorn breed. As supporters of this breed our chief concern is to produce a larger number of this efficient sort and provide an adequate supply, which will necessarily need to be an increasing supply, for as a larger number are employed by the farmers who are concerned merely with the maximum yields of pounds of beef and milk, the demand will expand in ever enlarging proportions.

Evidently we have failed to realize the extent and importance of this asset—the attitude of the farmers. Evidently we have underestimated this opportunity for trade expansion. We have scarcely acknowledged that the greatest trade asset possessed by Shorthorn breeders is the farmer trade. Yet this is decidedly

the greatest field that Shorthorn breeders have in view, as it should be. No breeder of purebred Shorthorns has ever reached the level, nor is it fair to assume that any breeder ever will, when he can ignore the actual needs of the farmer in the matter of bovine utility. That is the basis on which the business rests. That is the fundamental reason for Shorthorn excellence and the nearer our skillful breeders incline to the efficiency of the Shorthorn in the hands of those who till the land, not necessarily expertly, but with patient industry, the more useful service they will render and the larger place the breeder will take in agricultural stability and permanency.

This is the situation that exists at this time and it will likely be emphasized with the passing years. Wherever one travels among the farms and ranches one recognizes an attitude of confidence in this wonderful bovine breed—the Shorthorn. There is no other breed so popular; there is no other that has within easy attainment such a scope of expansion. But the realization of this advantage can only be assured by attention to the further development of combined usefulness, assuring to the farmer investor a responsiveness on the part of the individuals purchased that will satisfy his hopes and the more firmly establish his preference for the Shorthorn.

This period immediately following in the wake of speculative activity, not in Shorthorns alone, and not in purebred stock particularly, but in every line of merchantable commodities—this period is the most useful for the interests of all who have their money invested in Shorthorns because the quest now is for efficiency, dependability, usefulness, adaptability, all of which are inherent characteristics of the Shorthorn. If there is a lack of these, it is due to the inefficiency of those who have had to do with the development of the individual animal or its immediate ancestry. Never in all the history of American agriculture has the Shorthorn breed and its adherents had such an advantage in the matter of public favor as exists at this time. The opportunity for extending the influence and contact of the Shorthorn on a substantial basis was never so real before.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

For trade purposes, local, district or state organizations exist. It seems to be the tendency in all lines to organize for protective and expansion purposes. The very existence of this tendency in other lines and among other breeders necessitates action of a similar nature among Shorthorn breeders.

One hears the question occasionally, "Why should we organize in our state and employ a paid secretary or field representative when we are paying money to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for recording our animals?" The answer is, "for your own trade advantage." It is out of the question to assume that the American Shorthorn

Breeders' Association can employ field-men in sufficient numbers to serve the needs of all of the states or districts. The income of the Association does not provide sufficient funds to pay for the services of these men. But, even if it did, there would still exist the advantage to local associations in having their own paid representative, a man whose activities were not divided, who could give his entire time to the interests of the members of his individual association. Nor is the investment a burdensome one if a reasonably efficient man is engaged for the place. Through the efforts of such men a great deal of trade territory is opened up—not necessarily beyond the limits of the area represented by the association but quite as often within that area.

The example of the Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Association is a fine illustration of the development of local trade. At the recent sale held at Galesburg 227 Shorthorns were sold and 200 of them were taken by purchasers who live within the state. This record compares with the record of previous sales, from two to four of which are held every year by this association for a period of the past five years. In this series, covering this five-year period, approximately 90 percent of the animals disposed of have been taken by local farmers and breeders. This has come about as a result of the practical, efficient management of the association, the need of good cattle and the farms and the recognition of the Shorthorn as best serving the needs of the farmers.

We do not understand that any considerable salary is paid to the secretary, C. J. McMaster. Certainly not enough to justify all or half of his time. But it is apparent that much additional trade can be developed if the secretary can be continuously on the job among the breeders and farmers within the state. It is safe to forecast that all of the product of the Illinois Shorthorn herds for many years to come could be sold to farmers within the state to the advantage of the buyers and the sellers as well. Expansion of trade can be realized just as emphatically in the home territory as elsewhere. It is pretty largely a matter of contact.

Down in Texas the state Shorthorn breeders decided to employ a secretary and a field representative. They selected John Burns of the State Agricultural College, a man well known among Shorthorn men throughout the Southwest. Already the results are of a definite and constructive nature. Through the co-operation of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Louisiana Shorthorn interests are also served by Mr. Burns.

In South Dakota M. J. Flanagan, working on a salary basis, gives his entire time to the interests of the breeders in the state. Various other states are taking steps in that direction, but Shorthorn breeders are much behind the advance made by other associations, particularly one representing the dairy

interests. There is a great deal to be accomplished along this line. We are just at the beginning of the plan. The need has never existed to the extent that it does now, nor have the possible results ever been as clearly apparent before. The plan is to be commended. The cost involved rests lightly on the individual breeder. In fact, it is not a cost, for through this method the profits will be sufficiently enlarged to much more than offset the small assessment that would fall upon the individual breeder. This plan of organization, whether it be local, state or district, depending upon the existing conditions, is a stride forward in the direction of more prosperous trade and a better established demand.

PRICES

There can be no harm in analyzing the various phases of the purebred Shorthorn business. The analysis will have equal application to other breeds of purebred livestock. For example, a man calls a public sale and disposes of an offering of cattle. The average is \$400. He is so pleased with the results that he wants to shake hands with everybody who attended the sale. He congratulates the auctioneers upon their good work. He thanks the bidders. He doesn't hesitate to say that the sale was fully up to his expectations. His countenance often suggests that his expectations were much exceeded. In fact, many a seller has frankly stated that he had not expected such a range of prices. The next day another holds a sale. His average is \$600. All through the sale he complains that the cattle are not half selling, and when it is all over there is evidence of his disappointment.

What's the reason for this? The man whose cattle sell for two-thirds the price received by the other man is elated and has a profit, whereas the other man insists that he has a loss. The secret of the matter is, in many, many cases, that the man who sold the \$400 cattle raised them himself and knew that he had a liberal margin of profit. Whereas the other man may have gone up and down the country buying cattle, with the intention at the time of making the purchase of consigning them to the sale, and when all charges incident to the purchase, shipping, etc., were placed against the selling price he actually did have a loss. If this man had taken these cattle which he purchased at these sales and put them to work on his farm, produced calves from them and sold these calves for the same prices that his neighbor sold his, he would have been in the way of making good money.

We remember one case back in the days of speculative practices, about 1900. A cow went through five auction sales in a single year. The selling cost in these five auctions that had to be charged against her aggregated, probably, \$150. Then there was the freight on the five shipments and the extra

feed and care. The dear lady couldn't continue to advance in value. She just had to quit some time, and some one had to lose. The chances are that not a single one of her temporary owners made enough out of her to pay for investing in her. Yet, had any one of the five placed her on his farm and allowed her to raise calves, she would have made money.

There have been a good many cases like this. We used to think back in those boom days, when the representatives of the agricultural press went around to the different herds to write up the merits of the offerings, that not a few of the individuals included in the sale recognized the visiting gentlemen. Certainly they had plenty of opportunity to get acquainted. They met so often at these sales. We knew one case where a young cow passed through three or four sales in the course of two years, and never once got above \$250. She never was worth that much, but there was always the hope on the part of the seller that she would land him safely on the right side. The man who sold her first was the only one who ever realized any profit. She was a 2-year-old then and sold for \$240.

The breeder has, very decidedly, the advantage, as he should have, for this is a breeding business, and our safest patronage is among the men who are in need of our animals for increasing or strengthening their herds. If we sell them worthy individuals it puts them in the way of making money and they will return again and increase their patronage, and their success will have a tendency to encourage others to invest in the same breed and on a similar level. Prices do not need to run on a high plane to insure profits to the breeders. But the man who buys on a high plane, planning to sell the same individuals either privately or publicly in the near future, is in a fair way to be disappointed.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY

At the recent National Shorthorn Congress one of the most intelligent and cautious investors, a man of very broad business contact and long experience, purchased several animals at fairly strong prices. He showed discretion in the type selected and the bloodlines represented.

In discussing the business situation, later on, he said: "I figure that this is a great time to buy good, well-bred livestock. I can't see it any other way. I don't believe in buying indifferent stuff at any time, but it isn't possible now for a man to buy on the present basis, if he has any head on him at all, without making money, unless some unforeseen and uncontrollable misfortune comes upon him. But that we cannot consider because it is an element that is always present. If I know anything about business, we're on the right track now and whatever change in the situa-

tion occurs will be a change for the better. In fact, I can see it every day."

If this man who made these assertions had failed to support them with his investment, they would not necessarily have been weakened, but certainly they were strengthened by his having backed them up by his investments. Yet his assertions and his practice are only in line with expressions one hears from business men, whose judgment is based on experience and intelligent observation, on every hand.

It is a good time. It is the best time we have known for supplanting the indifferent individuals in the herd with animals of real excellence and usefulness and of the bloodlines that one can safely build upon with a view to the popularity of the strains represented for years to come. This is the time to very materially raise the standard of the herds and place operations strictly upon a cash basis. Undoubtedly there are times when it is necessary and even desirable to make sales where credit is being extended to the purchasers. That is a matter of individual decision. But, in the main, and generally, the safe plan is based on cash transactions. And not the least of the reasons for the soundness of this plan is the encouragement it offers to adhere to sound business practices. One is not apt to go sky-scraping if he deals in cash. It is different with paper. The deferred payment does not offer the same check upon our enthusiasm, for there is always the hope which "springs eternally in the human breast" that the deferred payment will be met with ease when due.

In our judgment, the business of purebred livestock breeding, and Shorthorn production particularly, is on the soundest basis that it has been for a half dozen years or more. Apparently this is a prevailing impression for we find in all sections the best men identified with the Shorthorn interests laying their plans for improvement and permanency. This in itself is an asset of great stabilizing influence.

In the Congress sale nearly 400 Shorthorns—calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, mostly—sold for an average of \$430. The transactions were nearly all cash, in this respect exceeding the predictions of many, as the average held to a higher level than it was assumed possible. Yet, just a few days before, over 200 Shorthorns were sold at Galesburg, a few miles southwest of Chicago, to breeders residing within the state in close proximity to Galesburg, with the exception of two dozen head.

The names of the breeders at the Congress sale give a suggestion of the attitude of the breeders which in itself is an evidence of stability. There was some foreign demand which would have been vastly greater but for the present unsatisfactory rate of exchange existing, but which can only be a temporary handicap.

Yes, it is a good time to buy. And this does not apply to purebred Shorthorns alone, but in nearly all lines of investment.

ASSOCIATION SALES

Through the plan of association sales, the owners of small herds have an outlet for their products that takes care of a phase of the breeding business that in the days before association sales was often an annoying one. Many breeders dispose of their entire output through the medium of association sales. It offers a convenient channel through which to move his surplus animals. If they are of a desirable breeding and possess individual merit and are sent through the sales well fitted and in good health, there is rarely any disappointment in the prices for which they sell. Whether the breeder produces two, half a dozen, or twice the number, makes little difference as far as the opportunity that the sale offers him is concerned.

These sales place a premium upon the production of the better sorts; they encourage the best, which is a fortunate situation. Because of the existing outlet through association sales, the advantage of participating in local shows is increased. Taken as a whole, the stabilizing effect of the association sales is one of the most important assets. With their continuance will develop greater skill on the part of breeders in sale management which will add to the value of the asset. The needs of local breeders will be better served if the number of these association sales increases, not necessarily with the view of drawing patrons from long distances but rather to encourage local patronage.

WHO IS TO BE YOUR PARTNER?

There has been discussion in these columns previously in regard to the permanency of the Shorthorn breeding business. The thought of permanency involves some plan that will keep the organization in control of the breeding herd and plant. Many men who have been long engaged in the breeding of Shorthorns have felt obliged, for lack of a suitable successor to whom the responsibility of the business could be passed, to dispose of the herd, thereby dissipating the accumulations of years.

Other men, having a desire to engage in the business and the means to do so, refrain from investing their money because they do not have knowledge of some one to whom the details of the farm and herd could be turned.

We have some striking examples in this country of men who have attained real success by having associated with them other men who have been trained as herdsmen and possessing a business ability also. Perhaps the best known of all these is the firm of Carpenter & Ross of Ohio. Mr. Carpenter was and is a banker and heavily interested in manufacturing, but he instinctively inclined to the outdoors and the soil. Mr. Ross had had experience as herdsman and displayed a degree of ability in herd management. So these two men—one with money, the other with experience—formed a partnership and have attained great success.

Another striking example is that of Weaver & Garden, owners of the Uppermill herd and farm in Iowa. Mr. Weaver was and is a lawyer. Mr. Garden had been a herdsman and manager on the farm of D. R. Hanna in Ohio. Mr. Weaver also had an inclination to the soil and had acquired a considerable acreage, on which he kept a moderate sized and miscellaneous bred herd. He made a deal with Mr. Hanna for a part of his well known herd and engaged the services of Mr. Garden. That is, took him in as a partner; and they have made a real success. There are many instances where similar combinations were effected resulting in successful operations.

With these going concerns in mind, it seems entirely timely to propose that other men already established in the business and needing some one with the proper experience and ability to assume the responsibility of the herd management or some one desiring to invest in the business and refraining from doing so because of a lack of knowledge of its details, make a survey of the situation and with a view to forming such a copartnership. There are many young men who could fit into such a plan admirably. What they lack in business experience could be supplied by the man whose money was invested. The copartnership of the two would be educational to both. There are many useful young men who would eventually become prosperous and be of great value to the breeding interests if given such an opportunity.

GRASS

On every stockman's farm, the acres that produce grass should be protected, as far as possible, from excessive pasturing. During the summer months it is essential that a sufficient accumulation of grass be provided as a protection against the evaporation of moisture from the sod and the action of the burning rays of the sun on the grass roots and further against the inroads of weeds of countless varieties. Under the system of stock growing that is general in this country, grass is the basic crop. The longer the pasturing season can be extended, the more economy and profit for the grower and the better the health of the animals. As a general proposition, we have not taken the pasture problem very seriously. Too often the pasture ground is the last to be given consideration, so far as production and permanent supply are concerned. Millions of acres of ground, devoted to pastures, are forced to yield a minimum return because of being overstocked. It would seem, upon observing present conditions, throughout the cornbelt particularly, that the average man measures pasture production by the acre almost invariably. He doesn't seem to give thought to the yield per acre that may be obtained by a little attention.

As a rule, the fertilizer, taken from the barn lots, is spread on the cultivated fields only. Rarely, indeed, does

it touch the meadow, except in case of crop rotation. Much more rarely does it have contact with the pasture area. Here and there is found a stock grower who recognizes the value of pasture production and the possibilities of increasing the production of grass. The practice of feeding the herd on the pasture sod during the winter months is of value.

We have in mind the practice of one enterprising man who, so far as practicable, feeds his herd on the pasture, changing the location systematically each day and in that way gradually distributing the refuse over the entire pasture lot, and when the area in one lot is covered he transfers the operations to another nearby pasture. This serves two purposes—three, in fact. It distributes the fertilizer for the enrichment of the soil; it furnishes a mulch that protects the grass against close pasturing and against the summer sun. More than that, it tends to hold the snows more or less evenly distributed over the sod, which is always an advantage, and it provides a clean, dry place for the cattle to feed and has also its part in assuring good health in the herd.

Many interesting results have been obtained in the care of pastures. Carrying capacity has been increased 100 percent and in not a few cases 200 percent. It is a matter of intelligent attention in which rotation has a useful

part. That is, the shifting from one pasture to another, permitting recuperation during the interval of a week or ten days when the stock has been removed. There are other ways of encouraging better pastures: A study of the soil and the application of the elements necessary; protection against washing; protection of the roots as already described; preventing of the inroads of weeds and useless grasses; providing an adequate surplus in the early fall for winter feed and as a covering to encourage the early coming of the grass in the spring.

Certainly no acres return, year after year, greater quantity of sustenance than those that are devoted to pastures. There is an encouraging sign in the fact that there is an increasing study of the needs and possibilities of pasture yields and no doubt on many farms where bare and well-nigh barren pastures have been overrun, year after year, with small results, will come to furnish a generous output under wiser treatment.

OVER 50,000 THIS ISSUE

As an indication of the contact made by THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA, the January edition required 50,000 copies to take care of the mailing list, as a result of checking up the records and including on the mailing list all who are recording three or more females.

The magazine is sent also to many prospective Shorthorn breeders. It has proven a useful factor in interesting outsiders in Shorthorns. The purpose has been from the first to fairly present the merits of the Shorthorn without undue exploitation or boosting with the advertising feature, in the commercial sense, eliminated.

The effort has been to present information of an educational nature. Judging from the response from all quarters, the plan has found favor in the minds of the readers. The magazine has come into quite general use in the class rooms of the Animal Husbandry Departments of the Agricultural Colleges and Universities. Evidently the students have been favorably impressed by the manner in which the Shorthorn case has been presented. The direct results, so far, have been many; the indirect results are without limit. It is not assumed that this quarterly is responsible for the increasing favorable sentiment toward Shorthorns. It is one contributing factor. Its character has appealed to the better instincts of those who are in the least attracted to livestock husbandry. The extent of its contact results in no small accomplishment.

From the first issue to the present one, THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA has been high grade in its appearance, in harmony with the desire of the hosts who are allied with the Shorthorn interests.



Courtesy Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.

Photo by Hildebrand

Roan Goods, Champion Female, Fourth National Shorthorn Congress, Chicago, 1921, Sold to R. Pareja Reissig

What a Shorthorn Pedigree Shows

At one of the evening gatherings at the National Shorthorn Congress, J. L. Tormey, of the Shorthorn Association, used some charts to illustrate what Shorthorn pedigrees reveal.

The rule of the association is to publish ten maternal ancestors and their sires, giving the names of the breeders of each. It has been said that one could cover up the names of both the maternal and paternal ancestors and leave only the names of the breeders in view and determine thereby, very accurately, the quality of the pedigree. As the giving of these names is largely a Shorthorn practice, it gives an added value to a Shorthorn pedigree as it is supplied by the Shorthorn office. Below the pedigree is given the breeding of the sire, grandsire and great grandsire.

LODI'S WIMPLE 983440

Red; calved March 25, 1920. Bred and owned by C. M. Herr & Son, Lodi, Wis.

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
725782		Vil. Valentine 488724	Weaver & Garden
Bonnie Wimple	Herr Bros. & Reynolds	White Rock 285236	F. W. Harding
Bonnie of Lodi	Herr Bros. & Reynolds	Choice Master 267262	E. E. Souers
Bonnie of Glencoe	C. E. Blodgett	Prince Arthur 165108	J. & W. B. Watt
Clover Hill Wimple 2d	A. Montague	Red Stanley 165110	J. & W. Russell
Wimple's Duchess	T. E. Robson	Royal Chief 133675	A. Johnston
Wimple (imp.)	S. Campbell	Golden Prince 64901	S. Campbell
Wimple	S. Campbell	Chief Officer 64880	J. Bowman
Wimple 12th	Duke of Richmond	Royal Hope 58679	Mr. Pawlett
Wimple 5th	Duke of Richmond	15th Dk. of Oxford 58594	Dk. of Devonsh'e
Wimple 3d	Duke of Richmond	Whipper In (19139)	S. Marjoribanks
Wimple	Duke of Richmond	Prince Arthur (16723)	H. Ambler

Village Valentine 488724; sire, Villager 295884 by Village Beau 295883 out of Rosy Cloud V50-678E; dam, Matilda 3d 160102 by Royal Guide 343026, out of Matilda 74747.

White Rock 285236; sire, Whitehall Sultan 163573 by Bapton Sultan 153570, out of Bapton Pearl (imp.) V48-368; dam, Keepsake 5th V45-1058 by Bridegroom 124526, out of Keepsake 3d V40-838.

Choice Master 267262; sire, Choice Bud 212003 by Choice Goods 186802, out of Plum Bud V41-579; dam, Lovely Bud V50-983 by Master of the Clan 144782, out of Nonpareil Lovely V42-1019.

Herewith is presented a Shorthorn pedigree as it appears in the usual form. It does not leave much to be desired in the way of presenting information.

The pedigree also gives the owner of the individual animal represented by the pedigree as well as the name of the breeder and the address of each.

It is the practice of various other associations, when an animal is sent in for registration, to return a slip the size of an ordinary envelope printed thereon the name of the animal and the number and its age, the name and number of the sire, and the name and number of the dam. That is all. But the Shorthorn pedigree is a complete abstract for eleven generations. It used to be the practice to carry this abstract or pedigree clear back to the beginning, but this is no longer necessary nor desirable. Common usage favors the present plan.

Next is presented a pedigree that furnishes an interesting illustration of a desirable foundation upon which to

build. This is known as a Bruce Augusta pedigree. It will be noted that for eight generations the ancestors were bred in the herd of James Bruce, who has come to be recognized as one of the great breeders of his time. What a desirable foundation for any breeder to build upon! If the present owners, Tomson Bros., continue to build upon this foundation for one, two, a half dozen or a dozen generations, there will always be that added value because of the fact stated. If it had been that James Bruce had no standing as a breeder and his productions of no particular merit, this value would not exist. But it is significant that when a man stays with the business for so long a period as indicated, the merit of his work is usually acknowledged.

uality by the selection of a name to suit his own ideas. Our plan of studying pedigrees and our method of referring to them place a little premium, however, on using names indicating family identity.

If it is desired to use the name of the farm it can come preceding the family name, as Lespedeza Augusta, Fair Acres Missie, Anoka Broadhooks or Oakland Butterfly, or following as Lavender of Hill Farm, Missie of Riverside or Rose of Oakland and many others.

A pleasing style would be to precede the family name with the name Lady, as Lady Mary, Lady Victoria, Lady Lavender, etc. Or the names could be reversed, as Mary Lady, Lavender Lady, Victoria Lady, etc. There is much latitude in the working out of a plan of naming, but a definite plan and one that takes into consideration the pleasing appearance on the pedigree and the pleasing sound to the ear has a value that should not be underestimated.

In glancing through the pedigrees of the Fourth National Congress one gets a very favorable impression of the attitude and practice of breeders in the matter of applying names. Two are presented on page 15, however, that show a lack of system in the naming. These do not reveal any consistent plan of carrying on a family name. Several of the names appearing bear little or no relation to each other. Certainly this is a method to be discouraged.

Also appear two examples of pleasing continuity, both in ownership and the maternal names. In the case of the Maude lineage the name is retained throughout with numbers to designate the individuals, but a departure in the name of the animal bearing that pedigree is shown in the name of Villager's Marshal. In the case of the Lavender lineage the numbers are discontinued and the names

ADVANCE MARSHAL 583931

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
Augusta 107th 181212	Tomson Bros.	Village Marshal 427572	J. W. McDermott
Augusta 105th (imp.)	Jas. Bruce	Warmpton Knight 148795	E. S. Myers
Augusta 63d	Jas. Bruce	Waverley 136405	A. Strachan
Augusta 30th	Jas. Bruce	Royal Robin 135231	W. Duthie
Augusta 7th	Jas. Bruce	Clear the Way 96746	A. Cruickshank
Augusta 2d	Jas. Bruce	Privy Seal 109647	A. Cruickshank
Augusta 1st	Jas. Bruce	Le Premier 108708	Jas. Bruce
Augusta	Jas. Bruce	Dauphin 107066	E. Shepherd
Augusta	Jas. Bruce	Premier 109435	J. Whitehead
Matilda	Mr. Burrows	Lord Adolphus Fairfax (4249)	Mr. Whitaker
		Champagne (3317)	Mr. Wood

Another pleasing feature of this pedigree is that the name Augusta has been continued through these nine generations, the number being given as part of the name. Any one familiar with Shorthorn pedigrees is readily attracted to such a pedigree as this when the name has been continued for generations, consistently, and bred for so many years in one herd.

Some students advise the changing of the name when an individual passes into different hands in order that the one acquiring it may attach more individ-

Lady and Bloom are substituted in the dam and granddam, then in the animal the name of the farm, Maxwalton, precedes the name, which to an extent disarranges the plan and does away with a consistent continuity.

The reader will understand that this plan cannot be applied to the sires appearing in the pedigrees, but there is always value in the names of sires suggesting boldness, virility, masculinity, vigor, majesty. As illustrations—Baron Victor, Lord of the Isles, Gay Lothario,

Marquis of Zenda, Cumberland Marshal, Villager, Mountain Archer, Daring Knight, Bapton Coronet, and so on. Contrast with these such names as the following: Jake, Elm Peeler, Doc, Bill, Dick, Buckeye Jim—there is a long list.

It must be remembered, unconsciously or otherwise, the prospective purchaser is attracted to a pedigree containing names of pleasing and suggestive sound and appearance in print. This has its significance and holds an advantage which the breeder should not overlook. He should not select names that are in the least offensive because in time the animals representing the pedigrees containing these names will pass from his hands to the hands of others and their probable preferences should be considered in the matter of naming.

There has been much discussion about the importance which our Shorthorn people have attached to families or tribes. There have been many columns written to demonstrate that the name of an animal far down in the pedigree bears a small relation to the merit of the animal at the top of the pedigree, all of which must be admitted. On the other hand, it is noticeably true that in those pedigrees that have been held in greater popular favor have been introduced sires of recognized merit, in many cases of decidedly outstanding worth and potency, so that the situation is safeguarded.

With the practice of presenting only ten maternal ancestors in the pedigrees, dropping off those back of that, we will gradually work away from the original conception, to the advantage of the breed.

Exchanging Sires

What is the result when a mature or aged bull is offered for sale by auction, or privately, for that matter? He sells for a low price almost invariably. An untried, undeveloped calf, possibly a son of this sire, may pass through the same auction ring and sell for two, three, or four times as much, though the sire may have demonstrated his value unmistakably. Somehow men like to buy young stock. Perhaps it is because every man, or nearly every man, feels that he has an instinct that enables him to foresee the development of the individual youngster. These sappy young things in bloom appeal to one's admiration and imagination and once purchased encourage attentive care that is not without its value.

It would seem that in many instances such a sire could be exchanged for another of similar worth to the advantage of both owners. We have in mind a bull that was purchased when he was eight years old for a low price and was used five years afterwards and two of his get were International champions. We have in mind another bull purchased at beef price at eight years that did service for four years afterwards. We have in mind another case where a six-year-old bull was sold for \$250, then after being used four years was sold for four or five times the purchase price. We might refer to many such transactions and results, yet in spite of the evidence in favor of the value of the aged or mature bull they will be discriminated against when offered in public sales.

It would seem that a breeder having such a bull and feeling the necessity of disposing of him would find the best opportunity in getting in touch with another breeder, preferably not too far distant, who also had a bull to dispose of, and make an exchange. There is always some question about the certainty of an aged bull as a breeder when he is moved any great distance. It happens occasionally that such a bull will not prove sure for a few weeks after moving him. This depends pretty largely upon the treatment accorded him.

In county or local associations herd bulls could be exchanged and kept in service for their full lifetime; in fact, various associations are investing in bulls, acquiring them as the property of the association, in that way giving the members the benefit of a better bull than might be available if each made his purchase individually. This is a good plan. It is, of course, a problem for each association or community to decide. The dairy breeders have made use of such a plan with splendid results. There seems to be no good reason why Shorthorn breeders should not enjoy a similar advantage.

Certain it is that too many valuable bulls are allowed to pass through auction sales at prices far below their worth and go into service where their opportunities for benefitting the breed are limited.

GOLDEN MYSIE 889227

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
Golden Floss 2d 88810	W. B. Rigg	Mysie's Champion 508288	J. A. Kilgour
Golden Floss	W. B. Rigg	Trout Creek Champion 247843	W. D. Flatt
Floss (imp.)	Alex. Innes	Golden Charity Prince 181437	W. B. Rigg
Cashmere	W. A. Mitchell	Nairn 150159	J. B. Marshall
Casket	F. Brown	Duke of Chambergh 134524	J. Outhwaite
Countess 2d	F. Brown	Magnet 130845	Duke of Buccleuch
Countess		Loyalty 144856	A. Cruickshank
Lady Hay		Duke of Bedford (23722)	A. Cruickshank
Arabella		Bertram 90613	G. Shepherd
Young Juno		Young Sovereign 139900	A. Cruickshank
		The Peer (5455)	Mr. Crofton

JUNO 2d 227479

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
Juno 24099	Wm. Penningroth	Count Rose'y 2d 337711	W. M. Smith & Son
Lady Evangeline	I. Francis	Inglewood 151200	Hanna & Co.
Myrtle	I. Francis	Iowa Scotchman 124038	Cookson Bros.
Empress	John McHugh	Golding 112164	W. A. Harris & Son
Epaulette	R. S. Veech	Double Gloster 85526	Wm. Magill
Evangeline 4th (imp.)	Wm. Duthie	Golden Signet 92577	R. S. Veech
Evangeline 2d	Wm. Duthie	Earl of Derby 2d 61381	S. Wiley
Evangeline	Wm. Duthie	Diphthong 136131	A. Cruickshank
Pride of the Dairy	Wm. Duthie	Hotspur 21602	G. Shepherd
Bashful	Mr. Whitehead	Guy Fawkes 19935	F. H. Fawkes
		Young Ury (10984)	Capt. Barclay

VILLAGER'S MARSHAL 924735

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
Maude 41st (imp.) 648056	Geo. Still	Village Golden 643492	O. A. Strahan
Maude 30th 648055	Geo. Still	Royal Seal 648050	J. L. Reid
Maude 27th 648054	Geo. Still	Newton Jasper 648049	A. M. Gordon
Maude 15th 648053	Geo. Still	Village Bard 648051	W. Duthie
Maude 13th 648052	Geo. Still	King of Hearts 161022	A. Crombie
Maude 11th	Geo. Still	Ruler 149771	J. Marr
Maude 8th	Geo. Still	Forest King 144621	James Durno
Maude 7th	Geo. Still	Clarence 124704	A. Cruickshank
Maude 4th	G. Mitchell	Goldwinner 124705	A. Cruickshank
Maude 2d	G. Mitchell	Lord Privy Seal (16444)	Prince Consort
		Prince Arthur 2d (22571)	Dk. of Richmond

MAXWALTON LAVENDER 2d 201406

Dams	Breeders of Dams	Sires	Breeders of Sires
	V62-713	Avondale 245144	E. S. Kelly
Lavender Bloom (imp.)	J. D. Willis	Silver Plate 14554	J. Bruce
Lavender Lady	J. Deane Willis	Roan Robin 109921	A. Cruickshank
Lavender 60th	A. Cruickshank	Gondolier 98287	A. Cruickshank
Lavender 48th	A. Cruickshank	Cumberland 50626	A. Cruickshank
Lavender 15th	A. Cruickshank	Lord Warden 2029	Mr. Godsman
Lavender 12th	A. Cruickshank	Count Bickerstaffe 2d 26010	Col. Kingscote
Lavender 8th	W. Butler	Brian Boru 58565	Mr. Barnes
Lavender 7th	J. Logan	Friar Tuck 58613	C. R. Tempest
Lavender 3d	Mr. Wilkinson	Eclipse 58602	Mr. Wilkinson
Lavender 2d	Mr. Wilkinson	Queen's Roan (7389)	Mr. Wilkinson

Northwest Shorthorn Sales in 1920

By A. E. Lawson

One of the outstanding examples of improved livestock breeding in the Northwest is the expansion of the Shorthorn breeding industry. It was only a few years ago that the breeders of purebred Shorthorns in this section could be counted on the fingers of your two hands and today they number well over a thousand. It has grown from an industry representing a capital of a few thousands to one up in the millions.

Below is a table showing the results of 21 representative sales in the three states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, which brings out some very interesting and encouraging facts:

SHORTHORN SALES HELD IN WASHINGTON, OREGON AND IDAHO IN 1920.

	Num- ber.	Total.	Aver- age.
A. D. Dunn and Joe Turner, Wapato, Utah.....	59	\$ 20,335	\$345
Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.	55	18,315	333
Pac. N. W. Sh. Br. Assn. sale, Spokane, Wash. (spring).....	71	14,910	210
W. W. Green & Sons, Klamath Falls, Ore.....	30	13,500	450
Pac. N. W. Sh. Br. Assn. sale, Portland, Ore. (spring).....	64	16,896	264
Walla Walla, Wash., Bank and Calf Club sale.....	57	32,946	578
Pac. N. W. Sh. Br. Assn. sale, Portland, Ore. (fall).....	57	33,801	593
Pac. N. W. Sh. Br. Assn. sale, Spokane, Wash. (fall).....	34	6,358	187
Pac. N. W. Sh. Br. Assn. sale, Lewiston, Idaho (fall).....	23	3,680	160
Hayden & Leland, Filer, Idaho.	20	5,000	250
C. A. McMaster, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	33	36,597	1,109
C. A. McMaster, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	14	6,370	455
J. L. Silvers, Murtaugh, Idaho.	29	3,973	137
Payette Breeders' sale, Payette, Idaho.....	29	3,761	129
Consignment sale, Moro, Ore....	16	4,096	256
Thomas Harrison, Portland, Ore.	33	14,475	439
S. E. Idaho Sh. Breeders' Assn., Blackfoot, Idaho.....	43	9,158	213
Southern Idaho Sh. Breeders' Assn., Pocatello, Idaho.....	36	9,792	272
Boise Valley Sh. Breeders' Assn., Caldwell, Idaho.....	74	12,728	172
Henry Beck, Caldwell, Idaho....	31	6,355	205
Jesse Adams, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Polled Shorthorns.....	16	3,520	220
	824	\$276,566	\$335

Average on the 21 sales, \$13,170.

You will notice that 824 Shorthorns were sold in these 21 sales in 1920, or an average of about 40 to the sale, and that the total proceeds from these 21 sales was over a quarter of a million dollars, \$276,566 to be exact. To me, however, the most outstanding fact brought out



Courtesy State College of Washington.

*Hercules Gift, Grand Champion Steer,
Western Royal Livestock Show,
Spokane, Wash., 1920*

by compiling these figures was that these 824 head sold for an average of \$335 each. When we see where a single bull sells for a thousand dollars or perhaps three or four, \$335 sound small, but look at it from the other end of the line. What would these 824 head average if they had been sold as steers or grade heifers? Perhaps \$60 or \$70, and they would have eaten about as much feed.

It would be interesting to know how many Shorthorns were sold in the year 1920 at both public and private sale.

The above table shows only 21 sales, but there were a large number more held on which I was unable to get correct data. This table, showing 824 head sold, perhaps represents half the cattle that were sold at public auction and then add to this the number sold at private treaty, the number that were used in calf clubs and the number that were imported from the east and you will have a figure up in the thousands.

What are the reasons for this great development of the Shorthorn industry?

One good reason is the increasing knowledge of the value of good blood or pure breeding. With increasing costs for feed and labor, every livestock man has more and more realized the value of quality which has been impressed on him whenever he took a load of steers, or lambs, or hogs to the market. This education has been slow, as we would expect, but now we have agencies behind this movement for better breeding that are having a very forceful result. Perhaps the greatest force we have are our agricultural colleges in our different states. From these colleges are graduated many students each year who go back to farms imbued with the knowledge of the great value of improved livestock breeding. These men set an example with a far-reaching effect on their different communities. And also these different colleges maintain extensive extension departments under which county agents are maintained in most every county and who are spreading the gospel of purebred sires and better stock. Livestock specialists are also always working throughout these states in assisting the farmer and stockman in improvement.

A basic reason for this expansion of the Shorthorn industry is the breed's adaptability to northwest conditions.



Courtesy University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Photo by Hildebrand

(1) Pawnee Bill, Reserve Champion Shorthorn, Denver, 1921. Weight, 1,020 Lbs. Dressed 65.5 Percent. Sold for \$14 per Cwt.

(2) Ashbourne Jack, Champion Shorthorn Steer, Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., 1921. Weight at Twenty Months, 1,180 Lbs. Dressed 65.34 Percent. Sold for \$17.50 Per Cwt.



Courtesy J. W. Evans & Son, Woodstock, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

Brookside Augusta, a Congress Winner, Sold to Vinthill Farm, Nokesville, Va., for \$1,325

The State Fieldman and His Work

By F. E. Jackson

Hurley, S. D.

We have now had something over a year's experience in South Dakota with a state fieldman, giving practically his entire time to the promotion of Shorthorn interests, and while much of the work anticipated is as yet in the foundation stage, good results are already in sight and I am confident the sentiment among South Dakota breeders is generally favorable to this plan. It is both practical and workable so far as our experience shows.

M. J. Flanagan, for many years president of our state Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was employed and he has since been quite a busy man. A part of his duty is the management of public sales conducted by the association in different parts of the state, part of his pay being provided by a commission of two percent on all sales, deductible with the other sale expenses. In that way consignors bear the expense of the work and management of the sale rather than have it paid out of the treasury of the association.

The activities of a state fieldman have no limit and are similar in character to those of the regular fieldman covering a number of states except that with the more limited territory he can cover it more thoroughly and give more attention to details.

Association sales were held at Huron, Aberdeen and Lemmon, the one at

Huron, generally referred to as the South Dakota Royal sale, making an average not yet equaled by any other state association sale. The recent sale made an average of \$400. Mr. Flanagan is busy getting buyer and seller together in private sales. He was also active in the organization of the Federation of South Dakota Livestock Breeders, all the purebred stockmen of the state having joined hands to secure legislation looking to the improvement of livestock sanitary conditions and to secure the appointment of some practical livestock men on the sanitary board. If my memory is not at fault, Mr. Flanagan is serving as president of this organization.

Organizations were perfected and funds raised to erect sale pavilions at both Lemmon and Mobridge. Cow and calf clubs have been organized at Selby, Ipswich and Bonesteel. Besides the state association, we have two district associations, the West River Shorthorn Breeders' Association and the Rosebud Shorthorn Breeders' Association, with county associations in Hand, Kingsbury, Moody and Lake counties.

Many will remember the South Dakota excursion to the International last year,

a special train being chartered for the occasion, two floors of the Morrison Hotel reserved for the South Dakota guests, and our banners and badges were conspicuous in that great throng throughout the week. A similar excursion party is anticipated for this year, and profiting by the experience of last year, Mr. Flanagan hopes to have all details arranged for the better comfort of the excursionists and the further advertising of our state as one of the leading Shorthorn states of the Union.

In addition to all the organization and promotion work that has and is being done, the visiting of breeders, encouraging new beginners and instructing them regarding their records, aiding in the settlement of disputes and misunderstandings, attending shows and sales, helping the new breeder select foundation stock and aiding the older breeder in disposing of his surplus, with a vast amount of correspondence and circularizing, has kept our state fieldman busy, very busy. And while the work is in the initial stage as yet, and many things contemplated remain yet to be done, we are safe in stating that the breed affairs have taken on new impetus, that much has already been accomplished in the promotion and expansion of the breeding industry and that the South Dakota breeders are heartily in accord with the state fieldman idea.

Making Your Investment

A grade cow costing \$75 produces 10 calves, all of which, for the sake of illustration, are sold, the average price obtained being \$50, making a gross return of \$500. The cow is finally disposed of for \$60. The interest on the investment on the cow for the 10 years, using 6 percent as a convenient basis, is \$45. This leaves a net return of \$515, no consideration being given to feed and grain.

A purebred cow costing \$200 produces 10 calves which sell for an average of \$125, or \$1,250 gross. The cow sells finally for \$60, making a total of \$1,310. The interest on the original investment for the 10 years is \$120, leaving \$1,190. The recording fee for the 10 calves and the transfers total \$30, leaving \$1,160, or \$645 more than the return from the grades.

A purebred cow costing \$600 produces 10 calves that sell on an average for \$300, only 50 percent of the cost of the cow. This makes a total of \$3,000. The cow is disposed of for the same as the others already referred to, \$60, making a total of \$3,060. The interest for the 10 years on the money invested in the \$600 cow is \$360, leaving \$2,700. The recording and transfer costs \$30, leaving \$2,670, more than double the return from the \$200 cow and more than five times the return from the grade cow.

It is understood that the owner of either of the purebred cows would probably invest more in a bull than the owner of the \$75 cow, however much the owner of the \$75 cow would need a good bull, so that there would be a little reduction in the case of the returns from the two purebred cows.

Another item that might be charged against the purebreds would be the cost of selling each animal. In order to be perfectly fair, \$20 per head might be charged against each of the calves. This would reduce the returns from the \$200 cow to \$960, not quite double the

returns from the grade cow. It would leave the returns from the \$600 cow \$2,470, a little less than five times the receipts from the grade cow. We have probably favored the grade cow a little in the figures. We have allowed the \$600 cow only 50 percent on her calves. On the \$200 cow a trifle more than 60 per cent and on the grade cow a still larger percentage.

Let us carry the matter a little farther and include a cow that costs \$1,000, her 10 calves selling for \$450 each, or a total of \$4,500. When she finally goes to the butcher we will take the same credit for her, \$60, making \$4,560. The interest on the investment amounts to \$600 for the 10 years, leav-

SEND FOR IT—TODAY

Write for The Record of Shorthorn Prize Winners, containing the tabulated pedigrees and class rating of 1,260 show winners for the past twenty years. This volume contains slightly under 500 pages, is cloth bound, and sells for \$2.00, postpaid.

ing \$3,960; the recording and transfer of the calves \$30, leaving a net of \$3,930. The expense of selling, \$30 per head, brings the total down to \$3,730, which is 3½ times as much as the returns from the \$200 cow and over seven times as much as the returns from the grade.

The reader should not misunderstand the purport of this comparison. As a matter of course, the owner of the purebreds would probably be more generous in the expense of feed and care. He would not deserve to own purebreds if he was not inclined to be generous in that respect. On the other hand, the owner of the grades should be quite as generous. It must be understood that we are considering cows actually worth the cost in each case.

It is well for any one who is operating land to give thought to these comparisons, which are roughly stated and not intended to furnish an absolute basis upon which a man may decide his course, but rather to draw the attention of the readers to the comparative accumulation on the different levels which may reasonably be assumed to result.

Officers

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

President

H. O. Weaver, Wapello, Iowa.

Vice President

James Brown, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer

C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.

Secretary

P. K. Groves, Chicago, Ill.

General Executive

F. W. Harding, Chicago, Ill.

DIRECTORS

Benj. C. Allen...Colorado Springs, Colo.

James Brown.....Chicago, Ill.

Reid Carpenter.....Mansfield, Ohio

F. E. Jackson.....Hurley, S. Dak.

J. A. Kilgour.....Sterling, Ill.

F. M. Rothrock.....Spokane, Wash.

Frank Scofield.....Hillsboro, Tex.

R. H. Scott.....Hickory Valley, Tenn.

H. E. Tener.....Washingtonville, N. Y.

John R. Tomson.....Dover, Kan.

H. O. Weaver.....Wapello, Iowa

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

John C. Burns, Stock Yards Station..

.....Fort Worth, Tex.

W. A. Cochel, Branch Association Office,

Baltimore Hotel....Kansas City, Mo.

A. E. Lawson, 205 Exchange National

Bank Bldg.....Spokane, Wash.

J. C. McNutt.....Amherst, Mass.

R. M. Murphy.....Knoxville, Tenn.

J. L. Tormey.....Chicago, Ill.

Frank D. Tomson.....Lincoln, Neb.

Editor, THE SHORTHORN IN

AMERICA

The Season's Champions to Date

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION (Portland, Ore.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Gainford Guardian, Frank Brown, Carlton, Ore.; junior champion bull, Augusta's Champion, J. H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Cal.; junior champion female, Hercules Elvira, F. M. Rothrock, Sprague, Wash.

(Milking Shorthorns)

Senior champion bull, North Star, Charles L. Weaver, Tulare, Cal.; junior and grand champion bull, Count Tickford, Thomas Harrison, Santa Rosa, Cal.; senior and grand champion female, Belleview Daisy, Alexander & Kellogg, Davis, Cal.; junior champion female, Gypsy Girl, Alexander & Kellogg.

NATIONAL WESTERN LIVESTOCK SHOW (Denver, Colo.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Princely Stamp, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.; junior champion bull, Claret Commander, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; senior champion female, Carrie's Last, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior and grand champion female, Augusta 115th, Tomson Bros., Wakarusa and Dover, Kan.

KANSAS NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION (Wichita)

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Claret Commander, H. C. Lookabaugh; senior champion female, Maxwalton Mina 12th, Carpenter & Ross; junior and grand champion female, Augusta 115th, Tomson Bros.

FOURTH NATIONAL SHORTHORN CONGRESS (Chicago)

Champion bull, Swinton Rosierucian 2d, William Harnett, Chicago; reserve champion bull, Linwood Monarch, I. M. Forbes & Son, Henry, Ill.; champion female, Roan Goods, Eben E. Jones, Rockland, Wis.; reserve champion female, Chenoweth Clara, W. J. and B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky.

Index for this Issue

Selling Shorthorns by Auction.....	6-7
Problems of Showing Judging.....	3
Editorials.....	10-1-2-3
Jackson, F. E.....	17
Lawson, A. E.....	16
Miscellaneous.....	20-21
Exchanging Sires.....	15
Index for This Issue.....	18
Making Your Investment.....	18
Officers.....	18
Public Sales.....	19
Send for It—Today.....	18
Shorthorn Appropriations for 1921..Back Cover	
The Season's Champions to Date.....	18
What a Shorthorn Pedigree Shows.....	14-5
What Shorthorns Have Meant to Me.....	8-9
Keep Cool—And Busy.....	1
Pioneers and Contemporaries.....	4-5

Tomson, Mrs. F.D.
Tomson, F. D.



Courtesy A. N. Warner, Titusville, Pa.

Photo by Hildebrand

Shorthorn Females in a Pennsylvania Pasture. The Densely Wooded Slope in the Background Rises Abruptly, Typical of that Section

Public Sales

CENTER, COLO., NOV. 22.

JAMES K. HOLMES

	Sold for.	Average.
.. bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 360
.. females.....	.....	488
Total head.....	.....	446
Top bull, Village Knight.....	1,500	.....
Top female, Roan Victoria.....	1,050	.....

CHILLICOTHE, MO., NOV. 24.

A. W. OIES & SON

	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 225
32 females.....	.....	231
36 head.....	.....	230
Top bull, Kind Baron.....	380	.....
Top female, Hill Krest Sunbeam.....	740	.....

LIVINGSTON, WIS., NOV. 25.

GRISWOLD BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 524
27 head.....	12,000	445
Top bull, Village Count.....	1,200	.....
Top female, Clementina 2d.....	925	.....

OSBORNE, KAN., NOV. 30.

NOFFSINGER-WALES AND YOUNG-JOHNSON-WALKER & SON.

	Sold for.	Average.
7 bulls.....	\$ 755	\$ 108
30 females.....	4,169	139
37 head.....	4,914	133
Top bull, Brave Lavender.....	130	.....
Top female, Cherry Bud.....	250	.....

COLUMBUS, OHIO, DEC. 4.

WILLOW BRANCH FARM.

(MILKING SHORTHORNS)

	Sold for.	Average.
53 head.....	\$.....	\$ 282
Top bull, Sweet William.....	280	.....
Top female, Annie Belle.....	1,500	.....

WINDOM, MINN., DEC. 10.

HECTOR COWAN & SON.

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 171
15 females.....	.....	190
29 head.....	.....	181
Top bull, Broadhooks Chief.....	300	.....
Top female, Duchess of Gloster.....	.....	.....
54th.....	395	.....

ESTHERVILLE, IOWA, DEC. 11.

CHAS. P. BRANDT AND F. A. SCHAEFER.

	Sold for.	Average.
30 females.....	\$.....	\$ 150
Top bull, Standard Goods.....	125	.....
Top female, Fair Maid 7th.....	350	.....

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, IOWA, DEC. 14.

CLEGG BROS.

	Sold for.	Average.
31 females.....	\$11,005	\$ 355
Top female, White Adelaide.....	1,000	.....

OTTUMWA, IOWA, DEC. 21.

INTERSTATE PUREBRED BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
Total head.....	\$.....	\$ 250
Top bull, Choice Marshal.....	200	.....
Top female, Scotch Lady 4th.....	630	.....

SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN., JAN. 6.

MINNESOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
28 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 271
45 females.....	.....	306
Top bull, Marmion.....	1,050	.....
Top female, Victorine.....	1,000	.....

COLUMBUS OHIO, JAN. 11-12.

OHIO BREEDERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
32 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 246
68 females.....	.....	320
100 head.....	29,795	298
Top bull, Rodney's Success.....	910	.....
Top female, Sharon Queen (imp.).....	1,450	.....

BOZEMAN, MONT., JAN. 12.

MONTANA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
.. bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 232
.. females.....	.....	205
Total head.....	.....	208
Top animal, Belle Cumberland.....	400	.....

DENVER, COLO., JAN. 19.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
25 bulls.....	\$ 4,690	\$ 195
25 females.....	7,155	257
50 head.....	11,845	231
Top bulls, Divide Count and Brilliant Clipper, each.....	425	.....
Top female, Roan Victoria.....	725	.....

WICHITA, KAN., JAN. 27.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
24 bulls.....	\$ 8,895	\$ 371
59 females.....	20,955	355
83 head.....	29,850	360
Top bull, Village Baronet.....	1,050	.....
Top female, Fairy 2d (imp.).....	875	.....

GALESBURG, ILL., FEB. 15-16.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

	Sold for.	Average.
76 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 170
136 females.....	.....	228
212 head.....	43,030	203
Top bull, Anoka Favorite.....	1,000	.....
Top female, Sittytton Augusta 14th.....	1,550	.....

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., FEB. 18.

S. A. NELSON & SONS.

	Sold for.	Average.
4 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 330
26 females.....	.....	370
30 head.....	.....	332
Top bull, Missie's Knight.....	900	.....
Top female, Golden Lady 10th.....	1,080	.....

DAVIS, CALIF., FEB. 22.

CALIFORNIA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
78 head.....	\$.....	\$ 268
Top bull, Blackhawk Archer.....	690	.....
Top female, Violet Opal 4th.....	800	.....

CHICAGO, ILL., FEB. 22-24.

FOURTH NATIONAL SHORTHORN CONGRESS

	Sold for.	Average.
80 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 438
286 females.....	.....	428
366 head.....	137,300	430
Top bull, Swinton Rosierucian 2d.....	6,500	.....
Top female, Augusta of M.....	2,600	.....

MANHATTAN, ILL., FEB.

WILL CO., ILL., SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
39 head.....	\$ 8,505	\$ 218
Top bull, Amaranth Villager 2d.....	200	.....
Top female, Nonpareil of M. and cc.....	680	.....

EAST LANSING, MICH., FEB. 25.

MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
9 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 203
37 females.....	.....	201
46 head.....	9,280	202
Top bull, Commonwealth.....	290	.....
Top female, Lady Belle.....	1,000	.....

TULSA, OKLA., FEB. 28.

SEVERAL OKLAHOMA BREEDERS.

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 320
29 females.....	.....	456
41 head.....	17,060	416
Top bull, Gallant Emblem.....	725	.....
Top female, Doune Lancaster 2d (imp.).....	1,600	.....

MADISON, WIS., MARCH 2.

WISCONSIN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
14 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 142
31 females.....	.....	205
45 head.....	.....	173
Top bull, Orange Sultan.....	260	.....
Top female.....	550	.....

HURON, S. D., MARCH 12.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

	Sold for.	Average.
12 bulls.....	\$.....	\$.....
18 females.....	.....	.....
30 head.....	12,000	400
Top bull.....	700	.....
Top female.....	1,150	.....

NORTH PORTLAND, ORE.,

THOMAS HARRISON.
(MILKING SHORTHORNS.)

	Sold for.	Average.
5 bulls.....	\$.....	\$ 230
28 females.....	.....	472
Top bull, Santa Rosa Pioneer.....	400	.....
Top female, Dolores Lee.....	1,100	.....

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

CARPENTER & CARPENTER AND A. I. FINS-NESS.

	Sold for.	Average.
42 head.....	\$.....	\$ 417
Top bull, Master Broadhooks.....	390	.....
Top female, Collynie Sultana 3d.....	1,525	.....

SPOKANE, WASH.

SALE IN CONNECTION WITH WESTERN ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW.

	Sold for.	Average.
34 head.....	\$.....	\$ 187
Top bull, Sentinel.....	275	.....
Top female, Blue Belle 4th.....	375	.....

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Send in Your Card

ALABAMA

W. P. CRICKENBERGER & SON, Linden, Ala.
Oakmead Farms—Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. 130 head in breeding herd. Best families. Stock of both sexes for sale at all times. Sires in service: Lucky Lad and Victor Model.

W. L. SMITH, Eutaw, Ala.
Meadow Brook Farm—Herd bulls in service: Royal Stamp and Meadow Brook Avondale. Young stock for sale.

ARKANSAS

LEWIS BROS., Fayetteville, Ark.
Oldest herd of Shorthorns in Arkansas. Herd headed by Dale by Double Dale and Orange Cumberland. Females of the best families. Both sexes for sale at all times.

CALIFORNIA

BUTTE CITY RANCH, Box SA, Butte City, Calif.
W. P. Dwyer and W. S. Guilford. Breeders of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires and ponies.

W. M. CARRUTHERS, Live Oak, Calif.
Carruthers Farm—Eighty breeding females of the best families. Hallwood Villager, California reserve champion, in service.

PACHECO CATTLE CO., Hollister, Calif.
Present herd bull, True Dale, by Double Dale.

COLORADO

THE ALLEN CATTLE CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Herd bulls: Second Thought by Double Dale, and Meteor by Edgecote Toft. 100 head in herd. Choice animals offered for sale. Correspondence invited.

CORNFORTH LIVESTOCK CO., Elbert, Colo.
Forest Glen Ranch—Cedarlawn's Best in service. We breed the kind of Shorthorns best suited to western conditions. Write for our latest leaflet.

MAXWELL-MILLER CATTLE CO., Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Lothian Marmion and Princely Stamp, a repeated prize winner, in service. We always have some breeding stock for sale.

THE MELBURN STOCK RANCH, Elbert, Colo.
Herd sires, Diamond Gloster 355961 and Typical Thought 545563. Fifty breeding cows in herd. Young bulls and cows for sale.

D. WARNOCK & SONS, Loveland, Colo.
Model Type Shorthorns. Herd sires: Advocate's Model and Supreme Model. One of the select herds of the west.

ILLINOIS

A. W. DAVIS, Big Rock, Ill.
Boulderbourn Shorthorns—Females in which the blood of Red Knight, Choice Goods, Whitehall Sultan, Cumberland's Last and Villager is blended on good foundation. Type's General, a massive son of Cumberland's Type, in service.

ETHERLEY STOCK FARMS CO., Galesburg, Ill.
Golden Scotch 673059, together with Proud Mayflower 681727, head our herd of choice Scotch breeding matrons. A collection that will please. We have cattle for sale.

J. A. KILGOUR, Sterling, Ill.
Fair Acres—Champion Goods 410385, chief stock bull; five times Junior Champion at leading state fairs, 1915. Nothing for sale at present.

B. C. McLENAHAN, Lafayette, Ill.
Prairie Farm—Villager's Victory by Villager in service. Young things by him for sale. Most select families. Farm 2½ miles from city.

PIPER & BESSIRE, Tiskilwa, Ill.
Imperial Mistletoe, first at International and all leading fairs in 1917, at head of herd of 40 Scotch cows. Stock of both sexes for sale.

J. F. PRATHER, Williamsville, Ill.
Village Park Herd—Herd bull, Gainford Rothes Prince 803955. Choice young stock for sale at all times.

A. J. RYDEN, Abingdon, Ill.
Fashionable families. We breed for quality and utility.

ROBERT R. WARD, Benton, Ill.

INDIANA

McMILLEN & MARTIN, Decatur, Ind.
Green Brae Farm—Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Home of the great bull, Maxwalton Count by Revolution. Rated as one of the greatest bulls of his age in America.

GEORGE J. ROTH, Booneville, Ind.
Cypress Valley Farm—We are offering a few Scotch heifers due to calf soon by Maxwalton Stamp, also a few young bulls by Maxwalton Stamp.

WOODSIDE FARMS, Pendleton, Ind.
Have bred more dual-purpose Polled Shorthorns that have made the Milking Shorthorn Record of Merit than have been produced in any other herd in America. Literature on request.

IOWA

G. C. BANNICK, Bennett, Iowa.
Fairview herd of Shorthorns. Royal Lad at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times.

BLAIR BROS., Dayton, Iowa.
Head of herd, Villager's Sultan 562425 by Villager and Parkdale Marengo 719676 by Rosewood Reserve.

G. H. BURGE, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Wayside Farm—On main line Northwestern. Herd strong in Sultan and Villager blood. Breeding stock for sale. Farm, 1¼ miles from town.

C. W. & FRANK CHANDLER, Kellerton, Iowa.
Heather Hall Farms—A breeding establishment of 50 Scotch females with Rosewood Baron in service. Only the choicest bulls offered for sale.

CLAYTON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Henry Whitford, Pres., Volga, Iowa; L. H. Brandt, Sec'y, Garnaville, Iowa.
17 good herds represented. 650 registered Shorthorns. Write your wants.

C. F. CURTISS, Ames, Iowa.
Herd headed by Count Avon 334946, International Grand Champion. Cows of highest excellence and best Scotch breeding.

A. R. FENNERN, Avoca, Iowa.
Highland View Farm—Dale's Emblem 793981 by Dale Clarion in service. Scotch breeding of the highest excellence. Always choice stock for sale.

W. S. FRENCH & SON, Farmington, Iowa.
Herd headed by Village King 334462 by Villager and Sovereign Chief 422116, a double grandson of Whitehall Sultan. We buy and sell Shorthorns; carlots a specialty.

C. H. JACKSON, Avoca, Iowa.
Oakwood Farm—Dale Regent by Dale Clarion in service. Breeding stock, both sexes, for sale. On main line of R. I. 40 miles east of Omaha.

D. E. LOMAS, Villisca, Iowa.
Villager's Gasket heads herd of select matrons. Young bulls for sale. No females for sale at this time.

R. N. MARSHALL, Ollie, Iowa.
120 head. Best families, headed by Gartley Lansdowne.

OSCAR MILLER, Murray, Iowa.
Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd sire, Weston Champion by Gloster Champion. Families represented: Miss Ramsden, Lavender, Jennie Lind, Missies and Minorcas. Choice young bulls for sale. Herd on the accredited list.

M. W. MYERS, Beaman, Iowa.
Cedarlawn Stock Farm—Sunny Callant by Count Callant, out of Sunny Maid 10th by Ruberta's Goods, heads herd of select females.

L. C. OLOFF, Ireton, Iowa.
Marr's Avon 383558 in service. Breeder of high-class Shorthorns.

C. A. SAUNDERS & SONS, Manilla, Iowa.
Cumberland Stock Farm—Always a good bull or heifer to sell.

SCHRANK BROS., Danbury, Iowa.
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Herd bulls in service: Proud Marshal's Lad 509047 by Proud Marshal, Bonnie Knight 322563 and Baron Avon 439674 by Count Avon.

PHILIP SMITH, Calmar, Iowa.
Fair Acres—Herd sire: Proud Marshal 329906. Three bulls for sale sired by Silver Sultan 448335.

UPPERMILL FARM, Wapello, Iowa.
The champion Villager's Coronet and Village Crest in service. Breeding stock of most fashionable families for sale. John Garden, Manager.

KANSAS

CHARLES M. BAIRD, Arkansas City, Kan.
Breeder of registered Shorthorns. Size and quality our aim. Visitors met by appointment.

EASTERN KANSAS SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, F. J. Robbins, Secretary, Ottawa, Kan.
We are pushing the "reds, whites and roans" by selling good cattle at reasonable prices on an absolutely square basis. Annual sales at Ottawa.

HARRY T. FORBES, Topeka, Kan.
Cedar Heights Stock Farm—A choice collection of both individuality and breeding. Orange Baron 488697 by Orange Model in service.

H. E. HUBER, Meriden, Kan.
Sires in service: Silk Goods by Choice Goods, and Proud Sultan by Beaver Creek Sultan. Families represented: Violet Bud, Butterfly, Orange Blossom, Caroline, Miss Hudson and others.

THOS. B. MURPHY & SONS, Corbin, Kan.
Spring Creek Shorthorns. Choice collection of dual-purpose cattle. White Foxglove in service. Always young cattle of both sexes for sale.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kan.
Alfalfa Leaf Shorthorns. A select herd of females. Maxwalton Mandolin by Revolution in service.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kan.
Imported and American bred Shorthorns. 50 head imported February, 1920. Herd headed by Lord Aberdeen and Dale's Renown by Avondale. 100 breeding females.

LOUISIANA

WALTER GODCHAUX, New Orleans, La.
Rosewood Farms—Farms located at Rosewood, La. P. O. address, Red Fish, La. Herd sires: Cloverland Villager and Whitehall Champion. Breeding stock always on hand.

MASSACHUSETTS

J. S. ANDERSON, Shelburn, Mass.
Hillside Milking Shorthorns. Select collection of dual-purpose matrons that are producers of beef as well as milk. Bridegroom 370791, a richly bred son of Avondale, in service. Bull and heifer calves for sale.

FLINTSTONE FARM, Dalton, Mass.

Milking Shorthorns. 100 females, many with records over 10,000 lbs. of milk and 400 lbs. fat. The champions, Waterloo, Clay and Knowsley Gift, in service.

MICHIGAN

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box A, Tecumseh, Mich.
Flash Hallwood 469989, roan grandson of Villager, a Lavender, heads herd. Modern sanitary equipment, herd under state and federal supervision. One hour from Toledo, Ohio. N. Y. C. R. R.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.
Richland Shorthorns. Michigan's largest herd, Lorne, Newton Champion and Sterling Supreme, three great bulls, in service. A few heifers and cows for sale. Herd at Prescott. Office at Tawas City.

MINNESOTA

GEORGE H. CHAMBERLAIN, Mora, Minn.
Ann River Shorthorns—Archer's Monarch 495156 in service; a good one. Young bulls and heifers for sale.

WILL DAILEY, Pipestone, Minn.
Valley View Shorthorns. Type's Gloster by Cumberland Type and Red Memory by Fond Memory in service. Farm just across the Dakota line.

FINLAY McMARTIN & SONS, Claremont, Minn.
Milking Shorthorns. Hartforth Welfare, Kelmscott Premier 6th and Welfare Champion, in service. Choice herd of breeding matrons. 175 head in herd.

MISSOURI

THE ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Tarkio, Mo.
Breeding stock in lots to suit purchaser for sale. Address H. R. Volker, Secretary, Tarkio, Mo.

F. C. BARBER, Skidmore, Mo.
Bulls in service: Villager Jr., Village Perfection and Monarch. Cows and heifers bred to, and calves sired by these bulls. Can furnish bulls and females.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.
Two hundred head. Herd bulls: Sultan Supreme 367161, Radium 385197, Aladdin and Parkdale Rex.

I. M. BILLUPS, Arbela, Mo.
For sale—Carload of Shorthorn cows, part of them with calves by side.

O. W. NAUMAN, Craig, Mo.
Nauman Shorthorns. Home of Brandsby's Officer and Rosewood Supreme. 80 head choicest breeding cows and heifers. Outstanding young herd bull prospects.

NEBRASKA

THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.
Valley Farm Shorthorns—Sires in service: Scotch Mist 385127 and Royal Supreme 555627. Fifty cows of the best families.

GAGE COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, S. F. MILLER, Secretary, Holmesville, Neb.
Fifty Shorthorn herds in this county.

W. F. RAPP, St. Edward, Neb.
Scotch Beau and other good bulls in service. Some choice Scotch cows and young bulls for sale.

NEW YORK

HEART'S DELIGHT FARM, Chazy, N. Y.
Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Sires in service: Right Stamp, Fond Memory and Augusta Baron.

H. E. TENER, Washington, N. Y.
Walgrave Herd. About sixty purebred animals. Many imported. Herd sires: Fillpail Record by General Clay, Walgrave Conqueror by Fillpail Record. Herd heading bulls a specialty. Milk records kept. Herd tuberculin tested under federal inspection.

OHIO

R. K. BEAM & SON, Ansonia, Ohio.
Mollica Stock Farm—Herd bull: Golden Sultan. Intensely bred in Sultan blood, with Cumberland Lavender and Victoria blood at the top of the pedigree, assisted by Mollica Royal, a Marr Missie bull.

HARRY BROWN, Mansfield, Ohio.
Harry Brown Farms—Scotch. 60 head Shorthorns—quality—class—fashion. "Bred in the purple."

CARPENTER & ROSS, Mansfield, Ohio.
Maxwalton Farm—Have shown their supremacy in all the leading show rings. Herd numbers some 350, all ages. Write for what you want.

FRANK R. EDWARDS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Oakdale Farm—Scotch Shorthorn cattle. Herd numbers 100 head. Pride of Albion and Pride of Oakdale in service, two grand champions.

JOHN O. PEW & SON, Ravenna, Ohio.
Ravendale Farm—Scotch Shorthorns, homebred and imported. Glaryford Augustus, second prize two-year-old, International, 1919, in service. Bred heifers and a few Scotch bulls for sale.

W. C. ROSENBERGER & SONS, Tiffin, Ohio.
Cloverleaf Stock Farm—150 Scotch cattle. Good bulls and females always for sale. Bulls in service: Maxwalton Pride 367542 and Village Royal 355016.

OKLAHOMA

JOHN T. KRAMER, Tulsa, Okla.
Shorthorn herd of select lot of cows headed by Proud Emblem's Heir and Coral Lavender. Both great breeding and show bulls.

J. W. KUNKEL, Pocasset, Okla.
Highland Stock Farm—Choice Scotch Shorthorns. Herd bull in service: Princely Sultan 350513, the only son of Whitehall Sultan 163573 in the southwest.

OREGON

W. B. AYER, Portland, Ore.
Foothills Farm, Carlton, Ore.—Breeder of Milking Shorthorns.

FRANK BROWN, Carlton, Ore.
Craiglea Farm Shorthorns—Young stock for sale at all times.

PENNSYLVANIA

M. & J. SCHAFFNER, Erie, Pa.
Conneaut Stock Farm—Herd bull: Argonaut, grand champion eastern state fairs. 75 in herd. We aim to breed the best.

ALEX. N. WARNER, Titusville, Pa.
Larcona Farms—New home of the great imp. Naemoor Bridegroom, two top daughters of Avondale and other tops of best families.

SOUTH DAKOTA

E. W. CARR & SON, St. Lawrence, S. D.
Brookside Farm Shorthorns. 120 head. Best families. Hummerdale and Sultan Goods in service. Breeding stock of the best families for sale.

E. J. THOMPSON & SON, Hurley, S. D.
Wayside Farm—Scotch Shorthorns of the richest breeding. Herd bulls in service: Prince Cumberland by King Cumberland 2d and Fair Sultan by Fair Acres Sultan.

TENNESSEE

J. G. ALLEN & SON, Newport, Tenn.
Dutch Bottom Stock Farm—Sires in service: Tarty Brilliant and Sir Christopher. Breeders of highclass Shorthorns.

LESPEDEZA FARM, R. H. Scott, Owner, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
Duryea Shorthorns. Sires in service: Imperial Gloster 340225, Lespedeza Sultan 406929 and Lord Rhyon 716299.

TEXAS

J. R. RABY, Gatesville, Texas.
Sires in service: Naemoor Bedesman by Edgcote Masterpiece and Cumberland Marshal 2d. The best families represented. Inspection invited.

VIRGINIA

MOORE & McLAUGHLIN, Stuarts Draft, Va.
Breeders of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd sire: Virginia's Commander, grandson of Maxwalton Renown, and one of the breed's best productions. Select collection of females. Young stock for sale.

T. J. THOMPSON & SONS, Swoope, Va.
Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Sultan Masterpiece, grandson of Whitehall Sultan, in service. Young stock for sale.

WASHINGTON

DAY & ROTHROCK, 205 Exchange National Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.
Hercules Stock Farm—Shorthorns of quality. Herd headed by Gainford Perfection 442178.

WEST VIRGINIA

C. C. LEWIS, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
The use of selected bulls on my cow herd, bred and rigorously culled for 46 consecutive years, has produced highclass, healthy animals of uniform type.

WISCONSIN

ANOKA FARMS, Waukesha, Wis., and Wheaton, Ill.
Lavender Sultan, Regal Stamp and Anoka Revolution in service. Annual calf sale on the Saturday preceding International Show week.

G. W. BENEDICT, Platteville, Wis.
Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd bull: Lancaster Crown 2d.

H. B. DRAKE & SON, Beaver Dam, Wis.
Bulls, cows and heifers. Bred for milk and beef. Herd headed by one of the best grandsons of Whitehall Sultan.

WALTER LITTLE ESTATE, Evansville, Wis.
Milking Shorthorns. Record of Merit cows. Herd bulls: Golden West and Premier Model, bred from stock with 8,000 to 10,000 milk records.

MACMILLAN & MACMILLAN, Lodi, Wis.
Meadow View Farm—Herd sires: Scotch Cumberland by Cumberland's Last, Village Marquis by Villager, Maxwalton Moonshade by Revolution, Diamond Radium by Radium and Proud Augustus by Roan Masterpiece.

JOHN NOTSETER & SON, Deerfield, Wis.
Elm Grove Stock Farm—Dual-purpose Shorthorns. Herd sire: Collynie Dale 2d. Herd is on the accredited list.

REYNOLDS BROS., Lodi, Wis.
Master Ruby sired the grand champion female, the winner of Duggan cup, the first prize get of sire, the first prize produce of cow and the second prize aged herd at the 1918 International. Put some of his blood in your herd.

H. R. TAYLOR & SONS, River Falls, Wis.
Milking Shorthorns. Herd sires, Kelmscott Viscount 3d and Lloyd George by Kelmscott Premier 6th. Herd on the accredited list R. of M. cows. A few Polled Shorthorns.

CANADA

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.
Eighty-one years without change have we been breeding Scotch Shorthorns. I have now a few of the best in both bulls and heifers to spare.

Shorthorn Appropriations for 1921

One hundred and ten thousand dollars offered by this association for prizes for 1921, based largely on \$1 from this association to \$2 and in some cases more from the fair and show associations, insures a total of \$300,000 in round numbers.

Standard Classification

BEEF

1. Bull, 3 years old or over.
2. Bull, 2 years old and under 3.
3. Senior Yearling Bull.
4. Junior Yearling Bull.
5. Senior Bull Calf.
6. Junior Bull Calf.
7. Cow, 3 years old or over, with own calf by side, calved after January 1st, 1921.

8. Cow, 3 years old or over.
9. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.
10. Senior Yearling Heifer.
11. Junior Yearling Heifer.
12. Senior Heifer Calf.
13. Junior Heifer Calf.
14. Senior Champion Bull.
15. Junior Champion Bull.
16. Grand Champion Bull.
17. Senior Champion Female.
18. Junior Champion Female.
19. Grand Champion Female.
20. Graded Herd, Bull over 2 years, cow any age, 2-year-old heifer, 1-year-old heifer, heifer calf.
21. Young Herd, Bull under 2 years, 2 yearling heifers, 2 heifer calves, heifers bred by exhibitor.
22. Calf Herd, 1 bull and 2 heifers, all bred by exhibitor.
23. Four animals, get of one sire, bred and owned by exhibitor.
24. Two animals, produce of one cow, bred and owned by exhibitor.

MILK

1. Bull, 3 years old or over.
2. Bull, 2 years old and under 3.
3. Bull, 1 year and under 2.
4. Bull, under 1 year.
5. Cow, 5 years old or over, in milk.
6. Cow, 3 years old and under 5, in milk.
7. Heifer, 2 years old and under 3.
8. Senior Yearling Heifer.
9. Junior Yearling Heifer.
10. Senior Heifer Calf.
11. Junior Heifer Calf.
12. Senior Champion Bull.
13. Junior Champion Bull.
14. Grand Champion Bull.
15. Senior Champion Female.
16. Junior Champion Female.
17. Grand Champion Female.
18. Aged Herd, bull and 4 females over 2 years.
19. Young Herd, (same as beef).
20. Calf Herd (same as beef).
21. Get of Sire (same as beef).
22. Produce of Cow (same as beef).

HERDSMEN'S PRIZES: Fair Secretary to report names of winners and their employers.

First.....\$15 Second.....\$10 Third.....\$5

1. Personal appearance, including neatness and cleanliness of clothing in and out of show ring.
2. Orderliness and cleanliness of quarters or stalls, bedding and animals.
3. Systematic and neat arrangements of traps, feed and forage.

OTHER PRIZE APPROPRIATIONS

1. Registered Calf Club Show (bulls or heifers).
2. Registered Cow and Calf Club Show.
3. Registered Bred Heifer Club Show.
4. Boys' and Girls' Baby Beef Shows.
5. State Shorthorn Shows and Sales.
6. County Fairs.

For 1, 2 and 3 in any part of the United States, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association will contribute \$1.00 per head, on basis of number of head in Club, to a prize fund to be offered according to rules laid down by local manager of club and will also offer \$10 Championship prize, basis of award also to be determined by club manager. Where classification is furnished to this office two weeks prior to the show, prize ribbons will be furnished.

In order to secure the cash premiums offered, the club leader or manager must furnish to this office the name and address of each and every boy and girl making an exhibit and number of head shown; also amount due from this association to each exhibitor with instructions where to send the prize money.

For No. 4, this association will contribute \$100 toward a prize list for boys' and girls' baby beef shows where not less than twenty steers, all ages, either purebred or by registered Shorthorn sires, compete, and will add \$20 for champion steer if a Shorthorn. Where less than twenty head are on the ground, the amount to be scaled down pro rata. County Agents or Club leaders required to furnish this office list of the winners and amounts, stating whether animals winning are from registered sire and dam, or registered sire only, whereupon money will be paid.

Either State or County Fair or State Roundup may put on these shows. The same steer can only win once except at State Fair, State Roundup or International. Entries limited to two steers by one exhibitor.

For No. 5 State Shorthorn Breeders' Association Shows and Sales: In order to encourage proper preparations of entries at these events, appropriation is made on the following basis: Mail catalog of Show and Sale to this office accompanied by letter stating the amount your association is entitled to draw, figured on the basis of the following:

Where 200 head or more are shown and sold—\$400
150 head or more are shown and sold—300
100 head or more are shown and sold—200
50 head or more are shown and sold—100

For No. 6, County Fairs: The sum of \$10,000 is set aside for this year for County Fairs under the following plan:

A Champion prize of \$25.00 for best Shorthorn bull over 12 months old, the property of the exhibitor.

CONDITIONS: The fair awarded one of these Championships is required to offer an equal amount, \$25.00, in addition to their regular or usual classification, same to be offered for Champion female and reserve Champion bull, or three (3) head Get-of-sire, or divided in any two of these classes.

This association will furnish prize ribbons for these added prizes as well as for Champion bull when request is made two weeks prior to opening day of Fair.

An exhibitor will only be permitted to win one of these Grand Champion special prizes for bull in any one year.

Breeders everywhere should get in touch with their county fairs and get them to put up the extra \$25.00 as outlined above and then make application to this office for \$25.00 Bull championship.

Not all County Fairs in the United States can be awarded this \$25.00 Shorthorn bull championship, so it is important that Fair applying inform us in regard to usual number of Shorthorns exhibited and number of exhibitors. County Fairs that drew this appropriation last year will receive a letter from this office with advice if prize is offered again this year.

Carloads: The following liberal prizes for carloads are offered at the International Live Stock Exposition in addition to the regular International Exposition prizes, open to steers showing a predominance of Shorthorn breeding and may be either purebreds or grades, or both:

Two-Year-Old Steers (Fat)

Carload, 15 head—1st, \$400; 2d, \$300; 3d, \$200; 4th, \$100.

Yearlings (Fat)

Carload, 15 head—1st, \$400; 2d, \$300; 3d, \$200; 4th, \$100.

Grand Champion load Shorthorns—Trophy.

Grand Champion load in show, if Shorthorns—\$2,000.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association

13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.